

**Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Rock County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office**

by

Save America's Heritage

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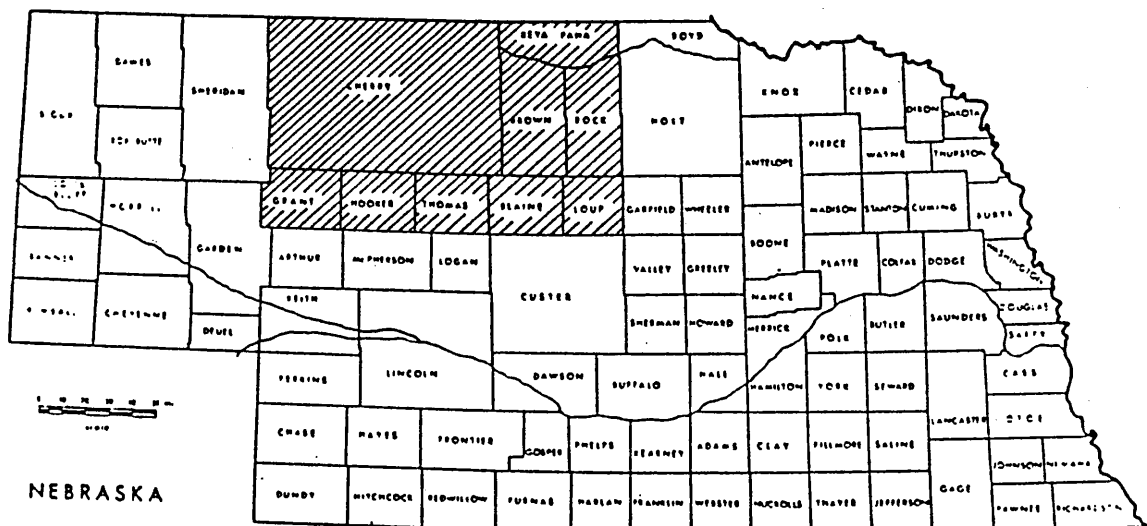
INTRODUCTION

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was passed by the 89th United States Congress and subsequently signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson. With this Act, the Secretary of the Interior was called upon to expand and maintain a national register of historic places and give maximum encouragement to state governments to develop statewide historic preservation programs of their own. The Act recognized that one of the prerequisites for an effective national preservation program was the identification of historic resources across the country through comprehensive statewide surveys. Thus, state historic preservation offices were made responsible under the National Historic Preservation Act for decisions concerning the preservation of historic properties in their states.

The manifestation of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act for Nebraska came in 1967 when state legislation directed the Nebraska State Historical Society to oversee the preservation of historical properties and conduct a comprehensive statewide historic survey. For this, the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) was formed and is conducted by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) as a part of the Nebraska State Historical Society. The NeHBS is an ongoing statewide study designed to identify and evaluate properties within a selected area to determine whether they may be of historic, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance. This statewide survey, begun in 1974, is the foundation of local, state, and national preservation efforts. It provides basic information on Nebraska's historic places for use in identifying those worthy

of preservation. The program focuses on historic buildings but also includes districts, landscapes, structures, sites and objects. Surveys are conducted on a county by county basis, with subsequent efforts aimed at individual communities and neighborhoods or specific kinds of buildings representing important themes in state and local history. The NeSHPO serves as the central repository for the collected information and becomes the focal point for preservation planning decisions.

Starting with a limited survey of 125 sites, the NeHBS has now documented approximately 39,000 properties and completed preliminary fieldwork in over two-thirds of Nebraska's 93 counties. The latest effort of the NeSHPO to document historic resources is the completion of the Northern Nebraska Sandhills Historic Building Survey.



Northern Nebraska Sandhills Survey Area

Save America's Heritage was selected by the NeSHPO and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Northern Nebraska Sandhills Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in nine northern Nebraska counties: Grant, Cherry, Hooker, Thomas, Keya Paha, Brown, Rock, Blaine and Loup. Initiated in September, 1988, the survey was completed in May, 1989. With the completion of the nine-county project, the Northern Nebraska Sandhills was the second region of the state to be completed under the NeSHPO's plan for preliminary statewide reconnaissance coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the extant historic resources in the northern Nebraska Sandhills region. The effort to document properties contributing to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture produces information which serves not only as a resource in preservation management, but also expresses a genuine concern for the history of the Great Plains built environment.

In addition to this, the historic buildings survey of the northern Sandhills region has produced information which serves not only as a tool for local and state preservation planning but also contributes knowledge to the contextual overview of Nebraska's historic architecture. With each historic building survey performed by the NeSHPO, additional information is added to a larger pool of data which allows a greater understanding of the historic resources extant throughout the state.

Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties potentially eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Rock County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 27 historic properties considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Levels of Effort

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey uses two different levels of effort when conducting surveys-- the reconnaissance and intensive levels. The northern Nebraska Sand Hills survey was performed as a reconnaissance level survey and later amended to include the intensive survey of four potentially significant sod houses in Thomas County.

Reconnaissance Surveys

The first survey to be conducted in an area is the reconnaissance, a preliminary "broad brush" coverage designed to gather basic information which will guide the planning of future preservation efforts. Photographs are made, each building is mapped, and distinctive features are noted. All materials are carefully cataloged for later reference. Preliminary research collected at this time forms the basis for future architectural and historical research.

Preservation Biases

It is Save America's Heritage belief that people, and the places in which they live, are the raw materials of history. A community, its inhabitants and its development through time are proper subjects for our contemplation, for it is through such studies that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present.

The public mention of a "historic building survey" often fails to produce a collective image or understanding. A strong social awareness towards preservation of our built environment does exist in the rehabilitation of aged urban districts for example, but the notion of recording historic structures as a preservation activity remains a generally obscure concept. Fortunately, this obscurity is due to a lack of awareness rather than a lack of genuine concern. Communicating the importance of this activity as a documentation of our Great Plains history cannot be stressed enough.

Furthermore, it is also the opinion of Save America's Heritage that such surveys are a necessary tool in the recording of Great Plains settlement. The numerical demise of Nebraska's rural architecture is directly linked to the decline of the rural-based population. In the year 1900, 76.3% of Nebraska's population was found in rural towns or on the farms. However, by 1980 the rural population has dropped nearly 40 percentage points to the current figure of 37.1% (see Table 1, p. 6).

TABLE 1. LOCATIONAL PERCENTAGE OF NEBRASKA POPULATION,
1900-1980.

Selected Years	Population	Urban Percentage	Rural
1900	1,066,300	23.7	76.3
1910	1,192,214	26.1	73.9
1920	1,296,372	31.3	68.7
1930	1,377,963	35.3	64.7
1940	1,315,834	39.1	60.9
1950	1,325,510	46.9	53.1
1960	1,411,921	54.3	45.7
1970	1,485,333	61.5	38.5
1980	1,569,825	62.9	37.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980.

The affect on the historic built environment has been devastating. The number of houses now exceeds the demand and the older, perhaps less functional and aesthetic buildings are not re-inhabited. The buildings then deteriorate and are either dismantled or collapse. Consequently, there exists an increasing decline in the "pool" of historic building resources. Compounding the demise of these rural resources is the current decline of the agricultural economy. The prospect of farming as a profitable future for the next generation is now less and less desirable. This, in turn, contributes to the decreasing rural population and re-inhabitation of existing historic buildings.

The enumeration of social changes affecting historic resources can be lengthy and complex. It is clear, however, that the result of these changes coupled with the diminishing effects of time substantiate the need for historic building surveys. It is through such surveys that we not only record the built settlement of Nebraska, but reach a fuller understanding of our present world.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

"...brown shading to cream yellow on the hill slopes; the whitish horizon, streaked with wind, blending to the deepest blue overhead- ..."

From Sandhill Sundays (1930)
by Mari Sandoz

Physical Description

Rock County lies in the north-central region of the Nebraska Sand Hills. The county is bordered by Keya Paha County and the Niobrara River to the north, by Brown County to the west, by Loup County to the south, and to the east by Holt County. The county is twenty-two miles wide and an average of forty-seven miles long, covering 998 square miles or 638,720 acres.

Geographically, Rock County is composed of four physiographic regions. "The Holt table, in the northern one-fifth of the county, is predominantly a gently rolling plain altered by hilly sand dunes in the west and the Niobrara River terrace in the North." (Jubilee Committee, 1962, p.5) About fifteen percent of the county's territory is classified as prairie plains. This area lies south of the Holt Table area. The prairie plains are characterized by a water table level of 5 to 10 feet, or less in the wet season, allowing many temporary marches, ponds and lakes to then form in this area. The southern two-thirds of the county fall into the Sand Hills classification. This region is characterized by rolling hills and sand dunes with marshes and lakes in some of the valleys. The sand Hills produce natural grasses in abundance but the sandy loam soil is not suitable for typical agricultural farm practices. The remaining region is the Niobrara River Valley area which is one of the most

scenic of Nebraska's natural areas. Timber and wild fruit trees grow in abundance on the shore of the Niobrara and wildlife is plentiful.

The Niobrara River, which borders the county to the north, is the only major river connected with Rock County. In the southwest section of the county Skull Creek and Bloody Creek descend to the southeast to meet with the Calamus. The center of the county, predominately in the east, is dotted with lakes and ponds. The North Fork of the Elkhorn River also flows through the county to the north of Bassett and Newport.

Original Inhabitants

The first people known to have roamed the area that includes the Sand Hills of Nebraska were those of the Folsom Culture. It existed between 15,000 to 10,000 years ago. Sites of the Folsom Culture people have been found at the head of the North Loup, Niobrara, Elkhorn, Platte and Republican Rivers in Nebraska. The Niobrara and North Loup Rivers are in the Sand Hills region of the state. The Yuma were the next people known to have inhabited the Sand Hills region. Yuma Culture overlapped the Folsom Culture and continued until around 5,000 years ago. The Old Signal Butte Culture came into existence about 5,000 years ago but these people were not known to have inhabited the Sand Hills region. Between 500 A.D. and 1,300 A.D. three Indian Cultures were found in the Sand Hills: the Sterns Creek, the Mira Creek and the Woodland Cultures. From 1,300 A.D. to 1,600 A.D. the Upper Republican Culture is found throughout the state. Sites in the Sand Hills include one on the Loup River and on some of the Cherry County Lakes. From 1,600 A.D. to 1,800 A.D. the Dismal River Culture

was found in the Sand Hills, located near the Middle Loup, North Loup and the Dismal Rivers and in general is found in the west and southwest portions of the state.

After 1,800 A.D. the Pawnee and Sioux tribes claimed the land of the Sand Hills as hunting grounds. The two tribes disputed various tracts between themselves. The Pawnee claimed the drainage area of the Loup River as their hunting grounds and camped near the mouth of the river. The Sioux claimed lands east to the forks of the Platte and north to the mouth of the White River in South Dakota as their hunting grounds. Both tribes depended on the bison, which roamed the Sand Hills in vast numbers, as their primary source of food and raw material. Between 1854 and 1876 all the territories that the Sioux and the Pawnee claimed as their hunting ground had been acquired by the United States Government through a series of treaties. The final treaty of 1876 opened up the entire Sand Hills region to settlement.

Settlement of Nebraska

The area that was to become the state of Nebraska became a United States possession through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The first American exploration of the territory commenced on March 14, 1804 with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Prior to its opening as a territory for settlement, Nebraska was part of the vast area of land set aside for all Native Americans by an act of Congress in 1834. Through a series of conflicts and treaties between the United States and the various Native American Tribes of the region the United States government was able to acquire this area and open it to general

settlement by the pioneers. Nebraska Territory was established was established in 1854 and 13 years later, in 1867, gained statehood. The settlement of Nebraska generally moved across the state from the southeast to the northwest following the routes of the wagon trails, rivers and, later, the railroads. The development of the railroad was essential to the opening up of Nebraska lands to the tide of settlers.

From its initiation in 1854 until 1862, settlement of Nebraska Territory was generally done under the provisions of the Pre-Emption Act of 1841. This act allowed a settler to file for up to 160 acres for a fixed price, generally \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. Under this act, settlement was limited to the southeast portions of the state; Rock County, like other Sand Hills counties was not affected by this act.

The Homestead Act of 1862, which became effective January 1, 1863, allowed a settler to acquire between 40 to 160 acres without paying the standard fee per acre to the federal government. This act did provide that the homesteader remain on the land for 5 years and meet a specified minimum level of improvements. It was under this act that the first settlement of the Sand Hills occurred. In Rock County the first homestead was filed in 1871. The homesteader was often faced with the problem of competition for land with the free-range ranchers who had been developing their enterprises without impediment for the past decade. Various areas experienced rather marked disputes between ranchers and homesteaders.

In 1904 Moses P. Kinkaid, then Nebraska Congressman, introduced an act to Congress that would allow the homesteader to file for up to 640 acres of land

as opposed to the usual 160 acres. This act specifically applied to the Sand Hills region of Nebraska; also, it recognized that the Sand Hills region did not lend itself to 160 acre farms or to the style of farming developed in other areas of Nebraska. The arid Sand Hills required that a greater land area be utilized to provide the means for successful agricultural and/or ranching endeavors. The act proved to be a boon to the Sand Hills region bringing in its largest group of settlers to date. Various acts followed the Kinkaid Act which, combined with tolerable weather and good luck, brought about the permanent settlement and development of the Sand Hills region and Rock County.

The Kinkaid Act was one of the most important elements in the settlement of the Sand Hills region. From 1904 to 1920, the Kinkaid Act resulted in the peak population of the Sand Hills.

Due to the importance of the Homestead and Kinkaid Acts to the northern Sand Hills region, Save America's Heritage has included a more detailed analysis of their impact in the Important Themes section found in subsequent articles of this report.

The period between 1900 and 1930 was a prosperous one for the Sand Hills and the state in general. Improvements were made in transportation, education, agricultural and government. Populations across the state reached peaks throughout this period with the exception of the eastern counties and those with major communities.

The decade of the Great Depression, the 1930's, was one of economic hardships and drouth. As with much of the rest of the state and nation times were tough in Rock County. Unlike many of the other Sand Hill counties, Rock

did not experience a loss of population in this decade. In fact, the population grew by almost 600 people between 1930 and 1940 in Rock County.

County History

The early history of Rock County is tied up with the history of Brown County from which it was divided in August of 1888. Settlement in what was to become Rock County began when cattle ranchers from Texas brought their herds into the Sand Hills along the Chisholm Trail in the 1870's. These early cattlemen did not file claims for the land since the region was not officially open to white settlement at that time. Large ranches were established in the region and it was not until the hard winter of 1880-1881 that the cattlemen began to leave the area. As the ranchers left, the region became available to settlement by homesteaders.

An initially slow trickle of settlers became a steady stream by the mid-1880's as settlement into the county went into full swing. The early settlers, who followed the example of the cattle ranchers, established their claims near the river and streams whenever possible and constructed their dwellings out of timber, while others, who established claims away from the streams and river, built their homes of sod. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad reached the Rock County area in 1882. The importance of the railroad to the region in the late 1880's and early 1900's was manifold; it provided easy transportation and insured that many new settlers would come into the area even if on their way to other locales. Communities sprang up along the line and

vied for stations, depots, and yards. Both of Rock County's major towns were located on the railroad and were centers of cattle shipping.

The period of settlement between 1890 and 1900 was one of minor decline due to drouth and economic depression. While many counties of the Sand Hills region experienced dramatic reductions in population, Rock County lost only around 300 residents out of a 1890 population of 3,083. The passage of the Kinkaid Act in 1904, ushered in the final period of settlement in Rock County. The period of historic importance relative to the Kinkaid Act in the northern Sand Hills falls primarily between 1905 and 1917. The population of Rock County continued to increase until reaching its peak in 1940. However, from this point on, the population of Rock County has been in steady decline.

Rock County Towns

The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad reached Bassett in the fall of 1881 and the permanent settlement of the community was initiated. In 1882 the railroad built a depot in Bassett and the post office was established. The first school was built in 1882 and the first saloon opened one year later. The town was platted on April 16, 1884, with additions filed in 1884, 1889, 1910, 1919, 1929 and 1950. Bassett experienced more growth in 1884 with the opening of a new store, a lumber yard, a lawyers office, and the establishment of a newspaper. In 1901, a telephone line was built northward from Bassett to Springview, the seat of Keya Paha County. The first court house built in Rock County was destroyed by a fire in 1899 and the second was torn down to make

room for the court house built in 1939. This court house was constructed at a cost to the county of \$30,000 with the assistance of a \$33,000 Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) grant. Between 1950 and 1962, three churches were constructed in Bassett, and a new grade school was built in 1956. In 1962 Bassett had a population of 1,023 and had a variety of fraternal, social, religious and civic organizations along with its various businesses, restaurants and service stations.

Bassett also developed into the center of the cattle trade in the region. In the 1930's, Walter M. Fredrickson organized the first sale of livestock in the community. Along with livestock, farm implements and household goods were also sold. In October, 1931 a barn was constructed to facilitate these sales which were then limited to livestock. By 1962, three livestock sale pavilions had been built in Bassett. The livestock sales, along with Bassett's two major lumber stores, have been the most important factors contributing to the community's continuing growth and stability.

Newport is located between the North Fork Creek and the main branch of the Elkhorn River. The community was incorporated on September 2, 1884. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad reached the area in 1881. Newport experienced minor growth during the 1880's and it was not until the early 1890's that the community grew substantially. It was during this time that the Wild Hay industry was established in northern Rock County. The primary resource for this industry was the Elkhorn Valley hay which surrounded the community of Newport. In the coming decade, Newport established itself as a center for the transportation and trade of wild hay. In the

1901-02 season alone, it was reported that according to railroad figures, approximately 25,000 tons of hay was shipped from Newport. From 1892 to 1910, the preeminence of Newport as a hay shipping center remained uncontested. Over time, Newport slowly fell behind Bassett in importance and some of its business eventually relocated there. Newport has remained a small community with only hints of its former prosperity as the hay shipping capital of the northeast Sand Hills region.

Ethnic Groups and Population Trends

Rock County has maintained a relatively steady population since the first statistics recorded in 1890. Never rising above a population of 4000, or below 2000, the county has an average of approximately 3,100 residents. Within the foreign-born population, Germans and Austrians represented the majority with a total of 603 persons listed between 1890 and 1950. In 1890 there were 190 persons of German or Austrian birth recorded, 146 in 1900, 102 in 1910, 73 in 1920, 53 in 1930, 28 in 1940, and 14 in 1950.

The other major ethnic groups with members in the county were the Scandinavians, and persons from the British Isles and Canadians. The census year of peak immigration for Rock County was 1900. This census listed 81 Scandinavians, 32 persons from the British Isles, and 23 persons from Canada. There also were individuals listed from central Europe. There were no specifically ethnic communities established in Rock County.

Rock County did not follow the general population pattern of many Sand Hills counties. The period between 1890 and 1900 showed a decline in

population that reflected the drought conditions of that decade. From 1910 until 1940, The population of Rock County remained steady with a high in 1940 of 3,997 residents and low in 1930 of 3,366 residents. From 1950 until 1980, the population of the county has been in decline with a low in 1970 of 2,231 residents.

Agriculture and Ranching

The earliest form of enterprise in Rock County was cattle ranching, begun by Texas cattlemen who brought their herds into the area in the 1870's. Rock County is divided into two main agricultural regions, the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production region (NeSHPO Historic Context 08.08) and the Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production region (NeSHPO Historic Context 08.03). The Sand Hills section covers the southern portion of the county and the Niobrara region covers the northern region.

Following the passage of the Kinkaid Act in 1904, many settlers arrived in the county signalling the end of the days of the large ranches in Rock County. These "Kinkaiders" established small ranches with a small portion of land under cultivation. Recent statistics indicated that 91 percent of the county's land is used for range and pasture land with 5.4 percent used for crops, 1.7 percent is forest and 1.3 percent is water. Some 35,000 acres are used for croplands with center-pivot irrigation.

Final Comments

Rock County has depended on an agricultural based economy throughout its development and remains so today. The livestock sales in Bassett have brought additional economic stability to the county. The scenic beauty of the Niobrara region is a pleasure to the residents of the county.

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The objectives associated with the Rock County Historic Buildings Survey were to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county and to produce information which will serve as a reference in the preservation management of these resources. A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Rock County Historic Buildings Survey has successfully satisfied these preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the three extant Rock County communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods. The numbers produced by the survey are indicative of the comprehensive nature with which the survey was performed. A total of 454 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 154 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 118,400 acres (185 square miles) and identified 27 properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Numerical Summary of Rock County Reconnaissance Survey

ROCK COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
R000: Rural	70 (1)	216 (2)	1	1	81
R001: Basset	49 (2)	68 (2)	0	1	4
R003: Newport	38	72	0	1	13
TOTALS	157 (3)	356 (4)	1	3	98

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 185 square miles (118,400 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

The Historic Buildings Survey of Rock County has produced a diverse collection of historic resources. This diversity is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types (NeSHPO Historic Contexts in Nebraska: 1989) represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey consists of;

Religion

02.99. Other Protestant Faiths (Unidentified Affiliations)

Government

04.02. Local Government
04.03. County Government

Education

06.01.01. Rural Education
06.01.04. High Schools and Secondary Education

Agriculture

08.03. Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production
08.08. Sand Hills Range Livestock Production

Commerce

12.02.03. Retail Commerce in the Lower Niobrara Region
12.02.08. Retail Commerce in the Sand Hills Region

Transportation

13.02. Roads

Services

15.01. Public Utilities

15.04. Professional Services

Settlement

16.01. Land Ownership

Preliminary Inventory of the Rock County Historic Buildings Survey

A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Rock County Historic Properties

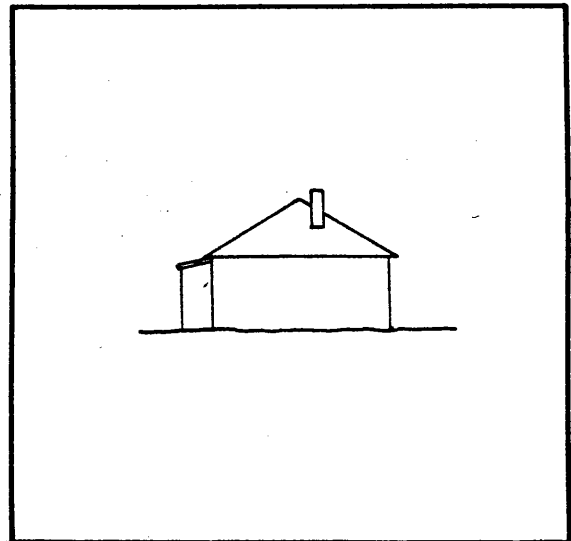
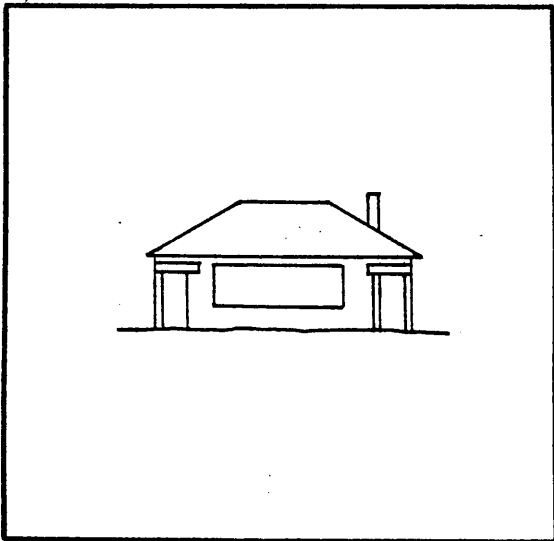
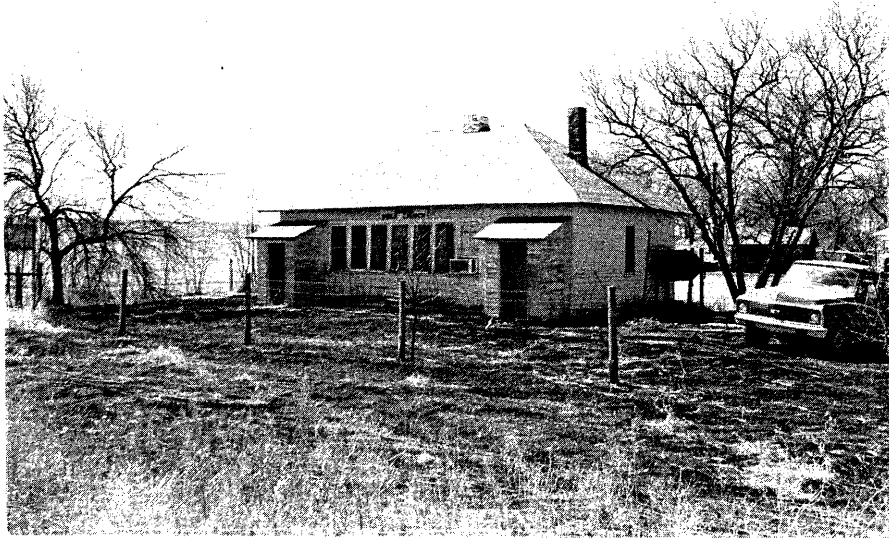
The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Rock County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts authored by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO, 1989). It includes discussion only of those properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or those that contribute to the historic character of Rock County. Included at the end of each summary is an illustrated inventory of properties which appear potentially eligible for National Register listing in reference to the Historic Context being discussed. Then, located at the end of the Preliminary Inventory, is a listing of properties which also contribute to the historic character of Rock County but are of second priority with respect to National Register listing. These properties have been labeled "Second Priority Properties" and are included in the Inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Rock County.

Historic Context: Religion (02)

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

In Brown County, five properties relating to the context of Religion were recorded by the reconnaissance level survey. Of these five properties, two have been recommended as Potentially Eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. These are the Roadside Bible Church (RO00-007) and the Kirkwood Church (RO00-025). Both properties are located in rural areas and consist of small frame rectangular buildings. The Kirkwood Church was built in 1883 by a local Presbyterian congregation. In 1889, it was sold to the Methodists. Between the years of 1930 and 1970, the Kirkwood Church was pastored by ministers and missionaries from surrounding communities. It was then abandoned in the early 70's and still stands as a reminder of rural religious worship in the Niobrara River region of northeast Rock County.

The Roadside Bible Church was constructed circa 1915 and is classified under the Property Type of Community-Bible Churches in Nebraska (02.99). It consists of a one-story rectangular-shaped plan and is located adjacent U.S. Highway 183 in southern Rock County.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-007

DATE: c.1915

RESOURCE NAME: Roadside Bible Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion: (02.99)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

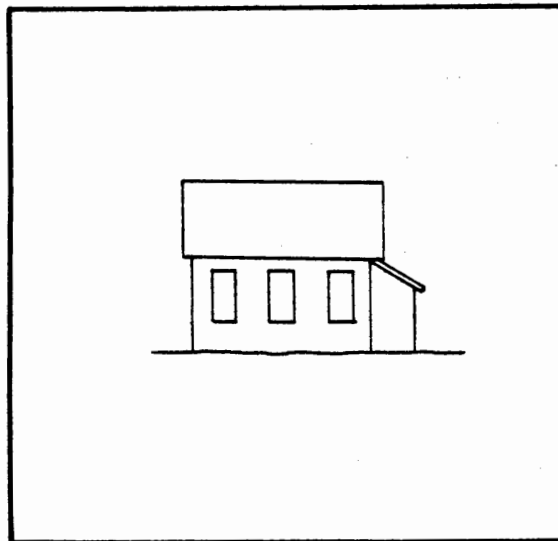
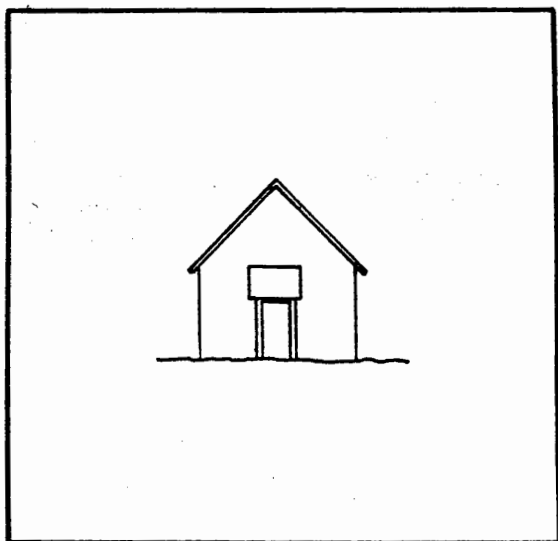
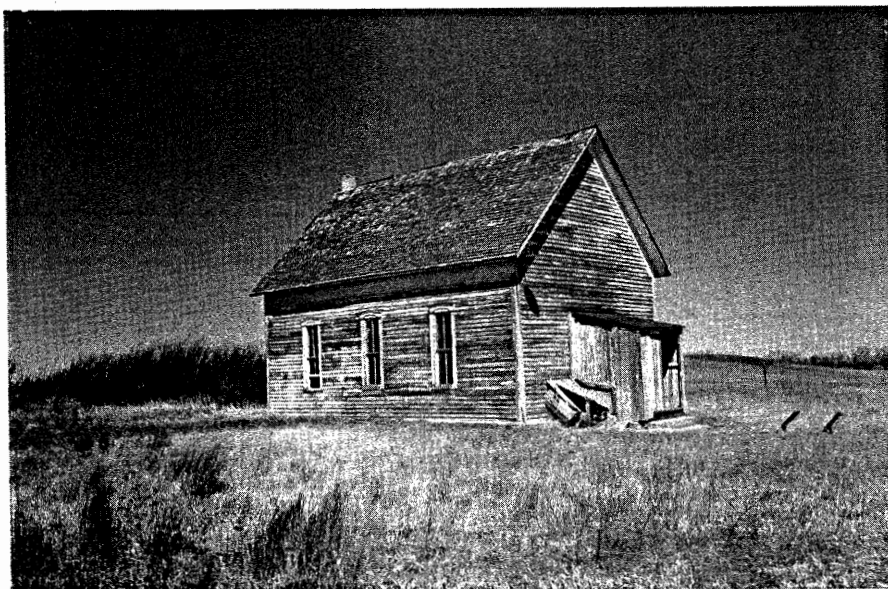
LOCATION: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 4, T. 26N., R. 19W., USGS: Rose

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

One-story frame church building included in the Preliminary Inventory as a for its association with early twentieth-century religious worship in southwestern Rock County.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-025

DATE: 1883

RESOURCE NAME: Kirkwood Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion: (02.99)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

LOCATION: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 32 N., R. 17 W., USGS: Mariaville

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 1

SITES: 0

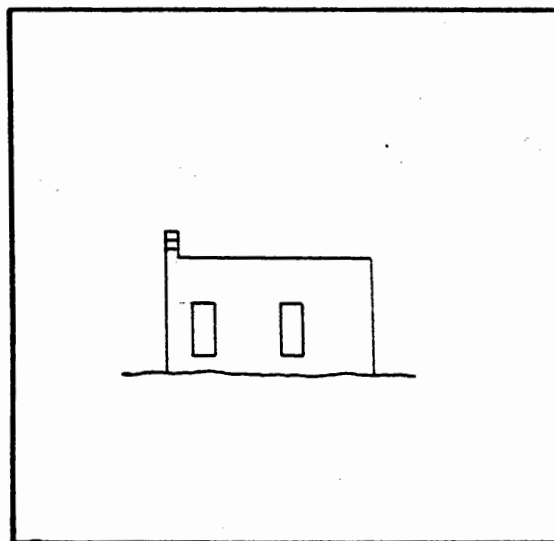
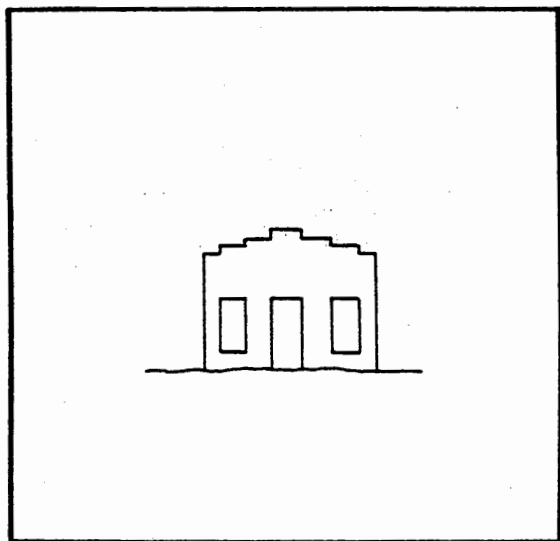
OBJECTS: 0

The Kirkwood Church building was considered significant as a locally rare survivor of the late nineteenth-century religious worship established during the early white settlement of the Niobrara River region in northeast Rock County.

Historic Context: Government (04)

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Historic buildings which may relate to this topic include most government-related structures necessary to the political operation of communities. Common examples include such institutions as post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Only two properties were surveyed under this context and both of these have been considered potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The Rock County Courthouse (RO01-003) occupies an entire block in the city of Bassett. It was constructed under the directive of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1940 with the help of a \$33,000 grant. The second property included in the Preliminary Inventory is the City Hall in Newport. This stucco, one-story building was built during the development and growth temporal period (1890-1920). Both buildings still serve their original purpose and retain a high degree of historic integrity.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-030

DATE: c.1912

COMMON NAME: City Hall

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government: (04.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: City Hall (04.1.5.1)

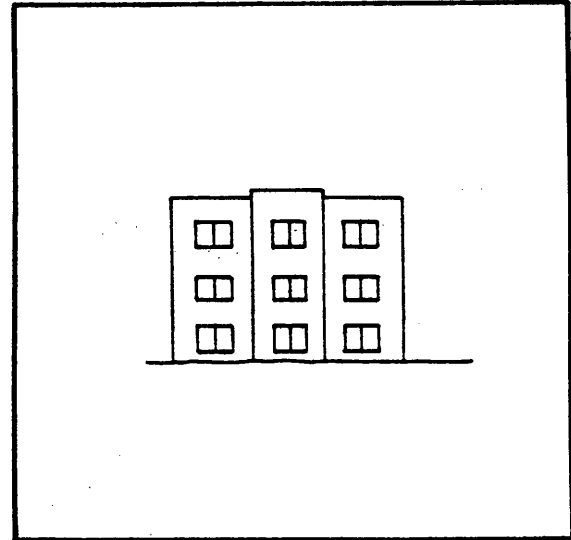
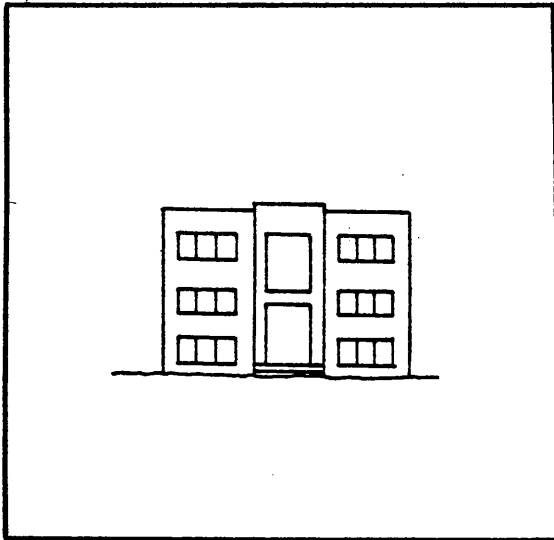
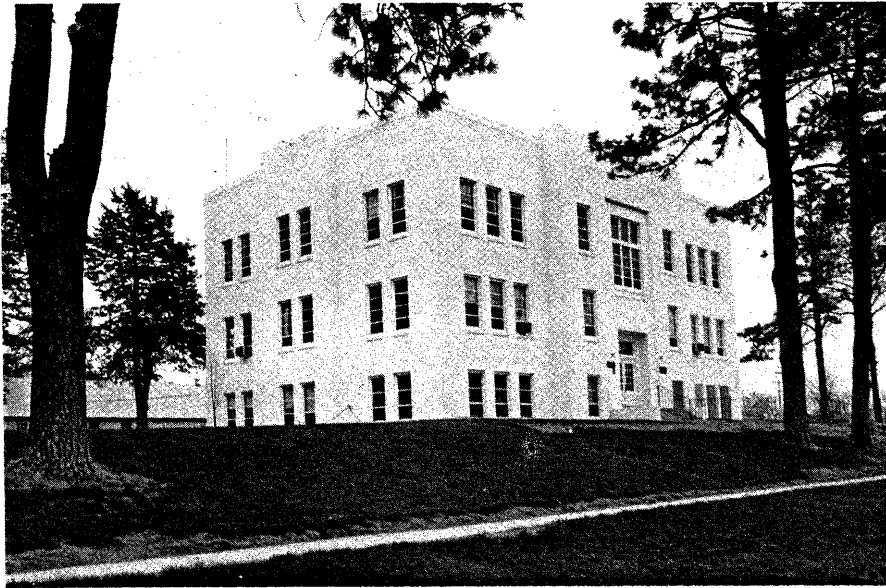
LOCATION: WS Second St. between Main & Mt. Vernon, Newport.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

The Newport City Hall building was judged potentially significant for its association with community based government and as a well-preserved example of a limited property type in Rock County.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-003

DATE: 1940

RESOURCE NAME: Rock County Courthouse

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government: (04.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Courthouse ((04.1.5.1)

LOCATION: SEC State & Bertha, Bassett

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1

STRUCTURES: 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

Included in the Preliminary Inventory for its importance as the seat of county based government and for association with the Works Progress Administration building program.

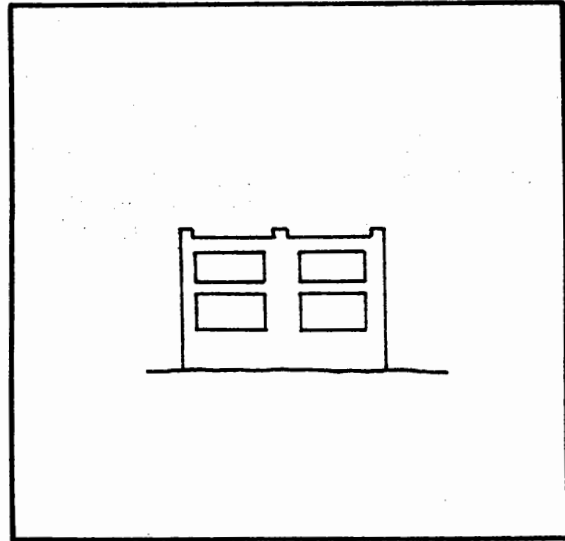
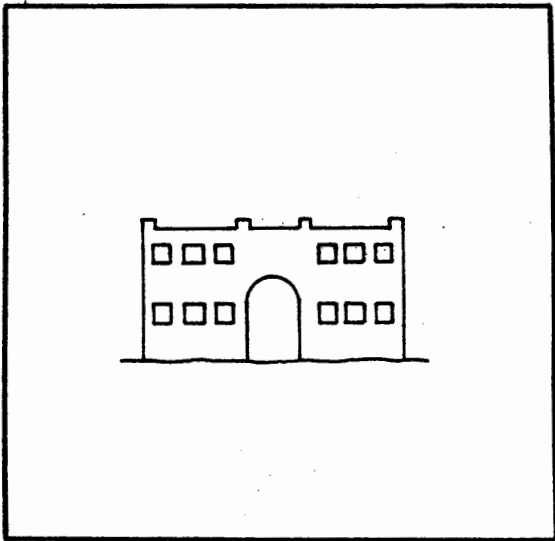
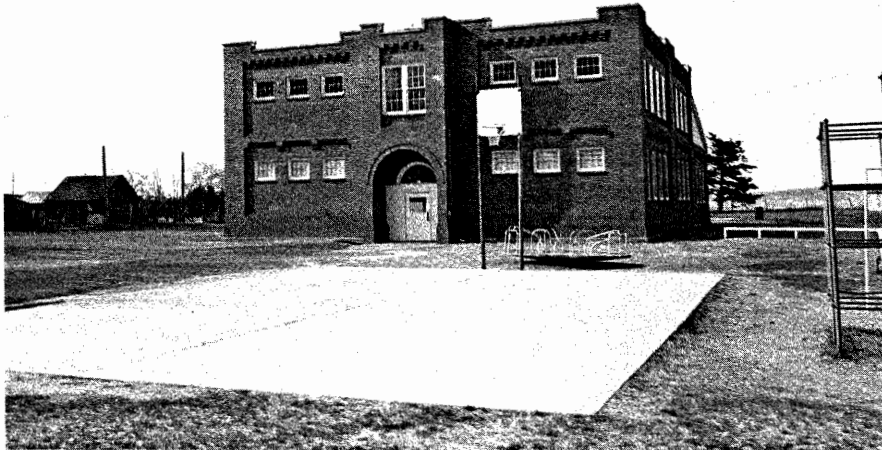
Historic Context: Education (06)

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. This title is quite self-explanatory with primary emphasis focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional.

The Rock County survey recorded a total of 16 education related properties with four of these considered potentially eligible for National Register listing. Each of the 16 properties relates to the sub-context of early education which includes elementary and secondary education. Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings survey projects in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Rock County fit into one of two distinct types. The first type is a simple unadorned hall-type building usually constructed of frame materials and containing a rectangular one-room plan. The survivors of this type were found predominantly in the rural environs and appear to have been constructed between the years of 1880 and 1910. They are usually one-story in height with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable or hip roof placed in longitudinal orientation.

The second predominant form type found in the previous Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey projects conducted by Save America's Heritage is the "modern" school building type which consists generally of larger scale masonry buildings

confined primarily to community-based locations. These building types appear to have been built between the years of 1910 and 1930 and usually consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block. An interesting observation lies in the fact that 13 of the of the 16 documented properties are of the hall-type and are located in rural areas. The nature of the frame hall-type school tended to represent temporary needs. Cost of such structures were minimal compared to the modern community-based educational buildings. Of the 16 documented properties, 14 are abandoned and testify to the transient nature of rural educational institutions.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-004

DATE: c.1920

COMMON NAME: Newport School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education: (06.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Public School (06.3)

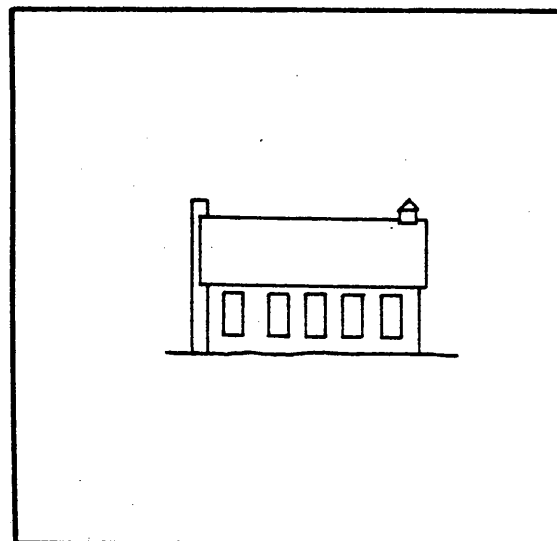
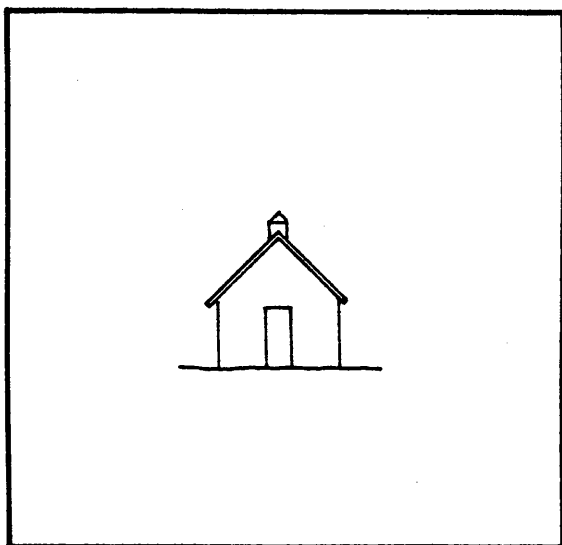
LOCATION: NS Main between Cedar & West School, Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 0 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

Two-story masonry school building judged potentially significant for contributions to the Historic Context of Schooling and as a representative of the post-settlement advancement in public educational facilities.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-012

DATE: c.1905

COMMON NAME: Mariaville School (Abandoned)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education: (06.01.01)

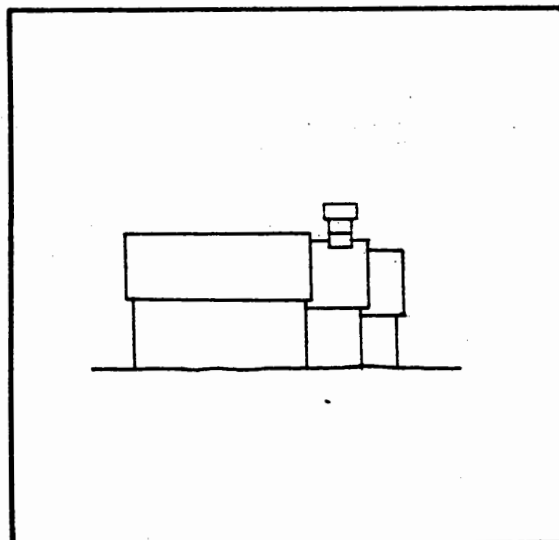
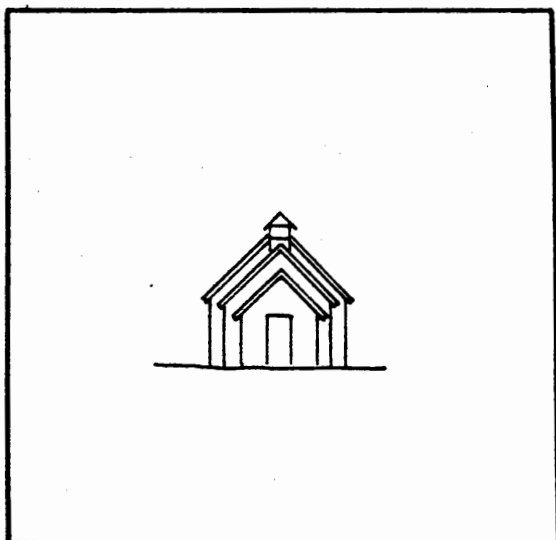
PROPERTY TYPE: Rural Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)

LOCATION: NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 25, T. 32 N., R. 18 W., USGS: Carns

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 2 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 0

One-story frame hall-type school building important for its contribution to rural public education during the early white settlement of the Niobrara River valley in northeast Rock County.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-027

DATES: c.1890

RESOURCE NAME: Kirkwood District #1 School

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education: (06.01.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Rural Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)

LOCATION: SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 32 N., R. 17 W., USGS: Newport NE

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 3 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 0

One-story frame hall-type school building included in the Preliminary Inventory for its association with the establishment of rural public education during the early white settlement of northeast Rock County.

Historic Context: Agriculture (08)

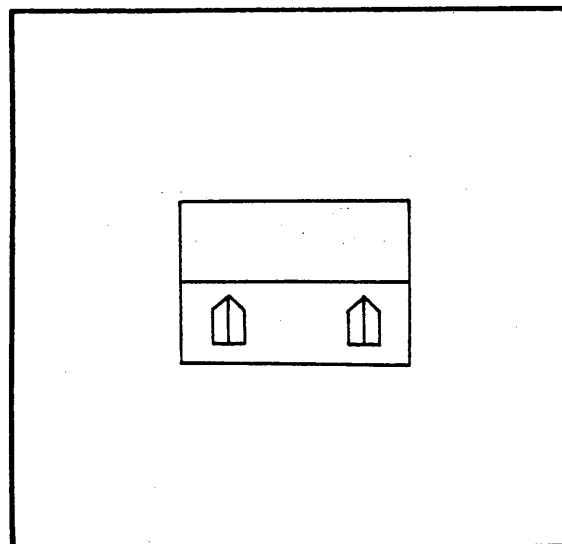
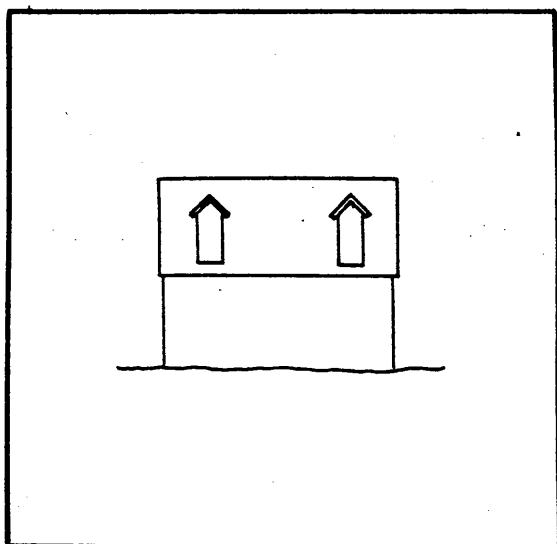
The Historic Contexts relating to the theme of Agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock. Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Rock County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Rock County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 51 individual ranches/farms were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Rock County. These 50 properties accounted for 239 contributing buildings and objects. These totals are somewhat consistent on a proportional judgement with other northern Sand Hills NeHBS counties.

The farmsteads/ranches documented by the survey are collectively viewed as an important resource for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the ranches documented in Brown County is, however, somewhat in doubt. In fact exactly one-half (25) of the 50 agriculture properties recorded by the survey consisted of abandoned ranches or ranch houses. The majority of these ranches range in their era of construction from approximately 1885 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary to crop and animal production such as

cattle barns, loafing sheds, granaries, implement sheds, range corrals, and hay barns.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to Sand Hills Range Livestock Production and Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay, and Cash Grain Production. These two farming types were identified in the 1930's by authors associated with the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture (Hedges and Elliott, Garey) as the predominant types of agriculture practiced in Rock County. For a more detailed discussion of these topics, see page 68.

A total of ten agriculture related properties have been recommended for listing in the Preliminary Inventory which follows. In addition two other properties were judged as second priority contributors to the historic character of Rock County and are listed at the end of the Preliminary Inventory.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-014

DATE: c.1900

COMMON NAME: Farmstead (Abandoned)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farmstead (08.1)

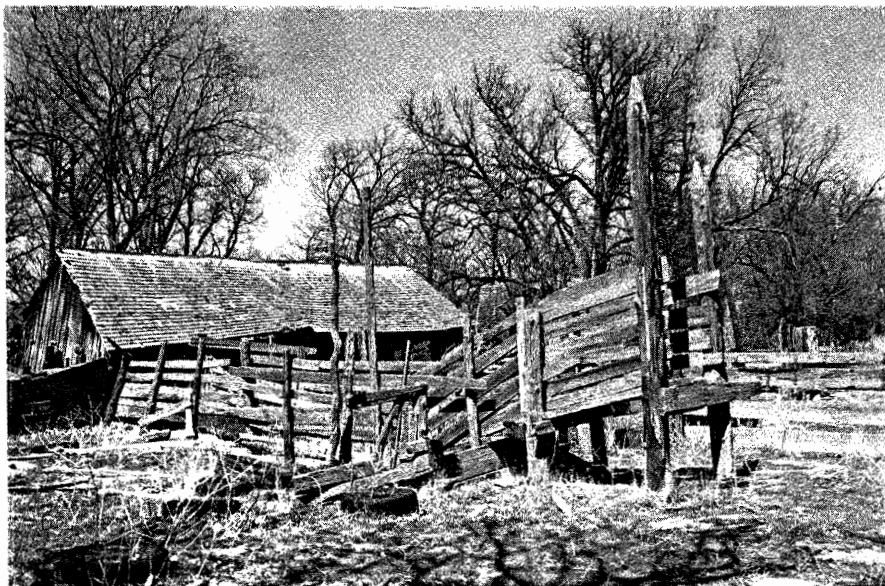
LOCATION: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 24, T. 32 N., R. 18 W., USGS: Carns

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 5 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

Abandoned farmstead property located adjacent the Niobrara River valley of northeast Rock County. Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a potentially significant representative of Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain farming.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-031

DATE: c.1900

COMMON NAME: Farmstead (Abandoned)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

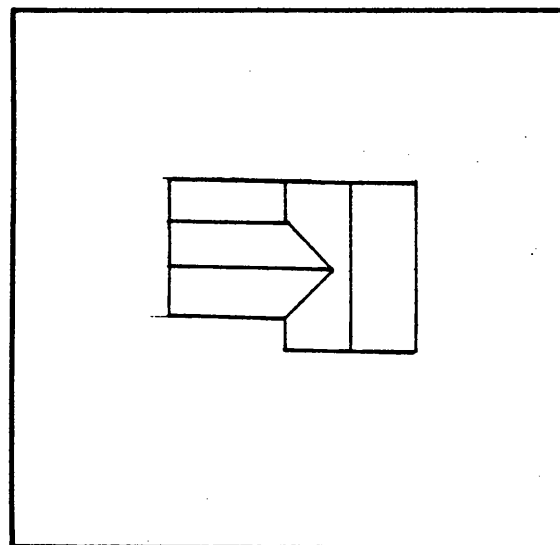
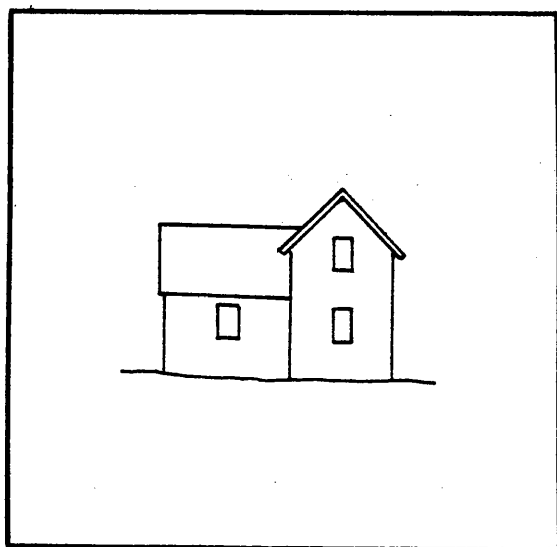
PROPERTY TYPE: Farmstead (08.1)

LOCATION: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 35, T. 33 N., R. 17 W., USGS: Mariaville

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 6 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 3

Abandoned farmstead property located in the Niobrara River valley of extreme northeast Rock County. Included in the inventory for its potential association with the Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain farming of the early twentieth-century.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-065

DATE: c.1912

COMMON NAME: Farmstead

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farmstead (08.1)

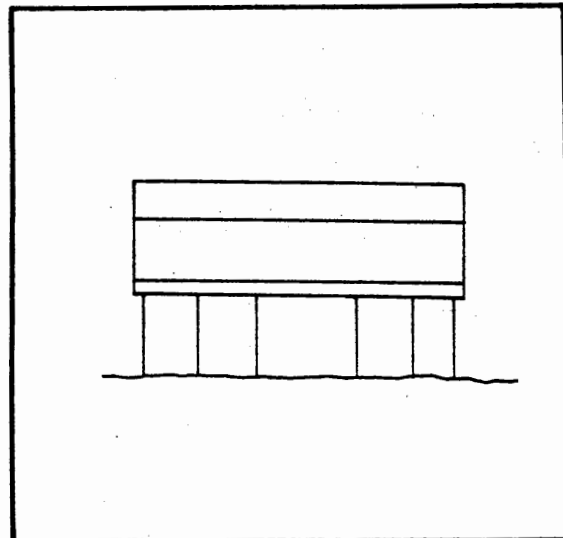
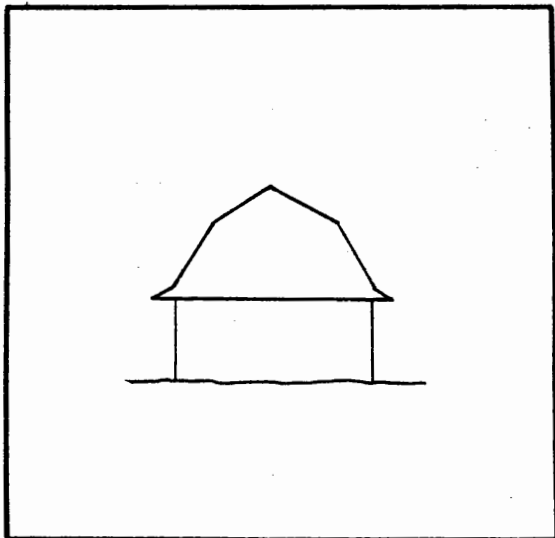
LOCATION: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 18, R. 17 W., T. 30 N., Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 5 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 2

Located in the fertile hay lands of the upper Elkhorn River valley, this property was included in the Preliminary Inventory as a potentially significant example of early twentieth-century Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production agriculture.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-038

DATE: c.1915

COMMON NAME: Hay Barn

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

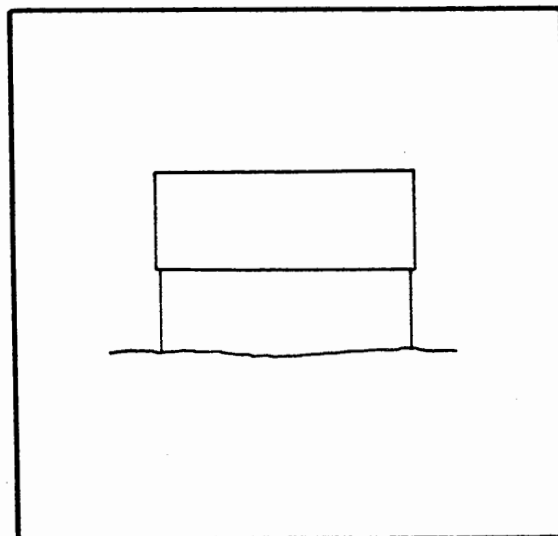
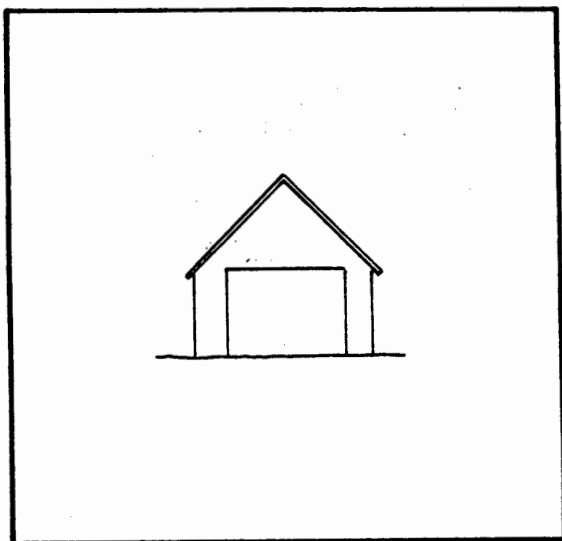
PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

LOCATION: NEC Panzer & Legnard, Bassett

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 0

This large scale frame hay barn was considered significant for its association with Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production agriculture in north-central Rock County.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-026

DATE: c.1905

COMMON NAME: Hay Barn (Abandoned)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

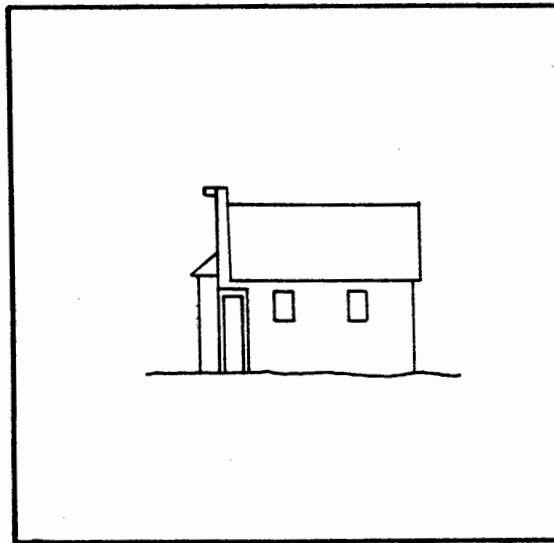
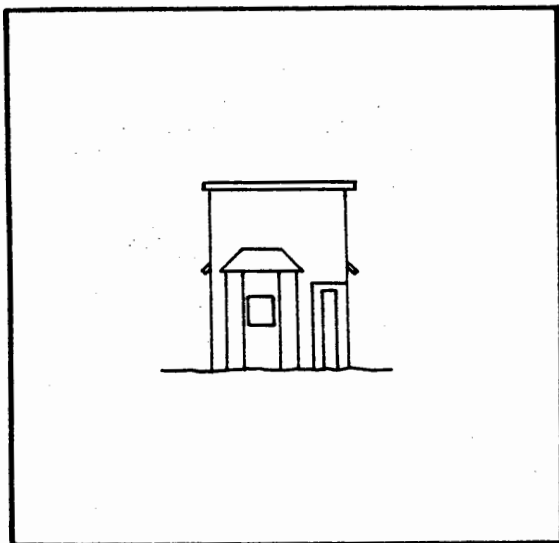
PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

LOCATION: NEC Lake & First, Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 0

This large scale frame hay barn was judged significant for its association with the prosperous wild hay production and shipping industry in Newport during the early twentieth-century.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-032

DATE: 1894

RESOURCE NAME: William Allen Hay Office/Scalehouse

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)

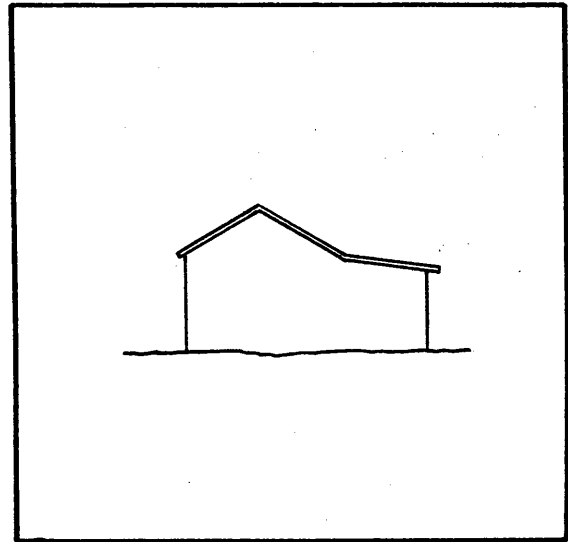
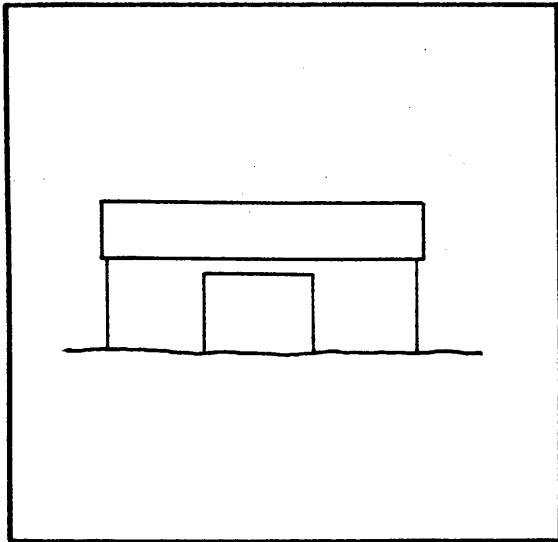
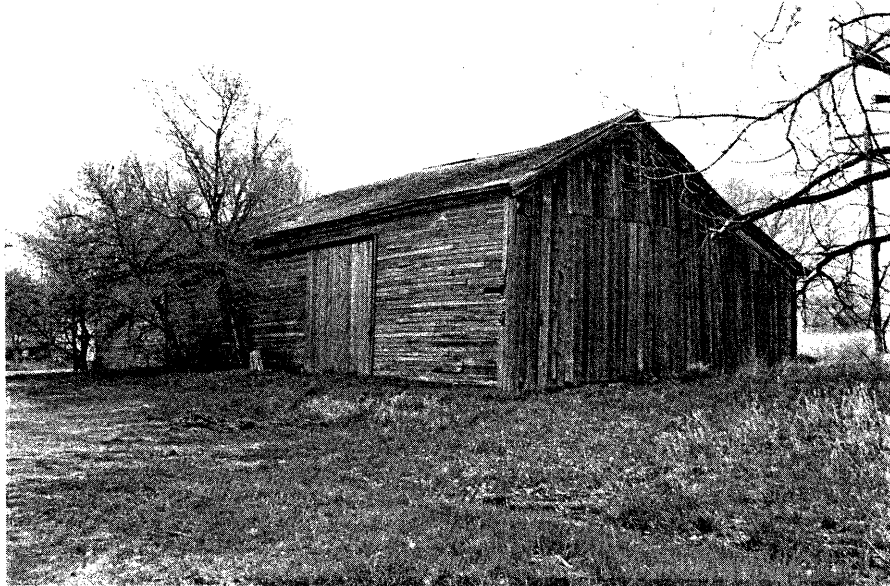
LOCATION: ES Second between R.R. tracks & Lay, Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 1

One-story false front office and scalehouse of prominent Newport hay dealer William Allen. Included in the inventory as a significant late nineteenth-century example of the wild hay boon in northern Rock County.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-034

DATE: c.1895

COMMON NAME: Hay Barn (Abandoned)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

LOCATION: SWC Lay & Second, Newport

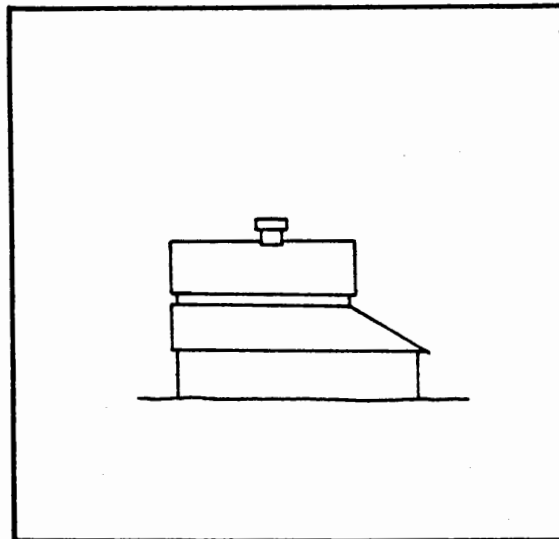
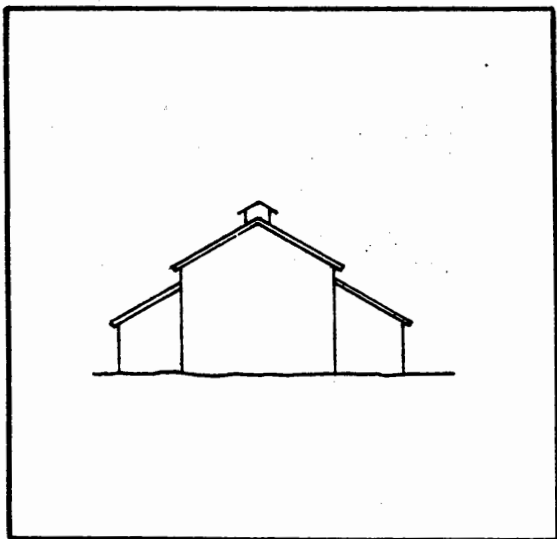
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1

STRUCTURES: 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

This wood frame hay barn was considered significant for its association with the prosperous wild hay production and shipping industry in Newport during the early twentieth-century.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-045

DATE: c.1912

RESOURCE NAME: Doc Mahood Ranch

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.08)

PROPERTY TYPE: Ranch (08.1)

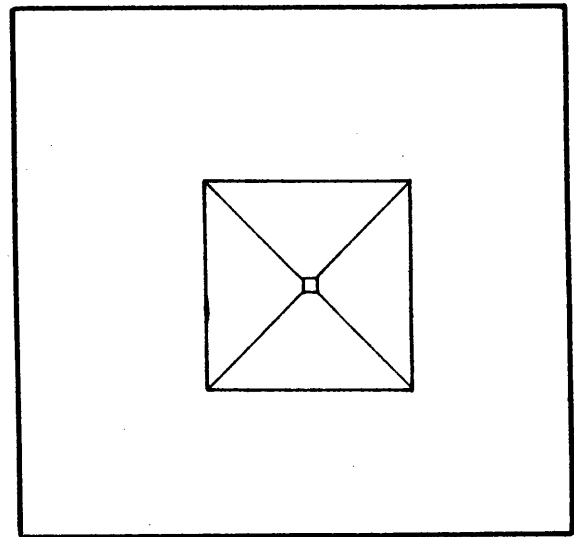
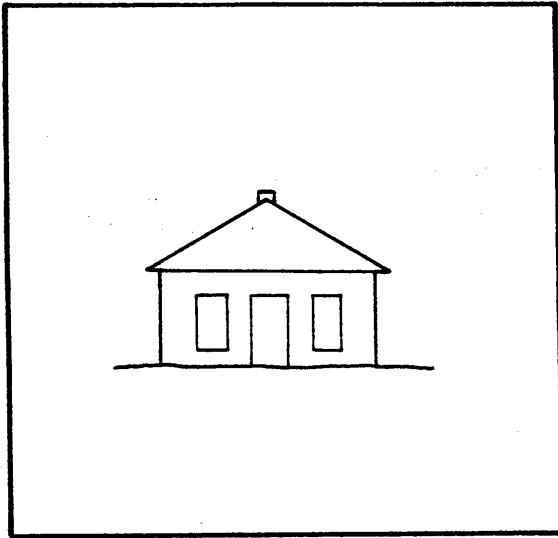
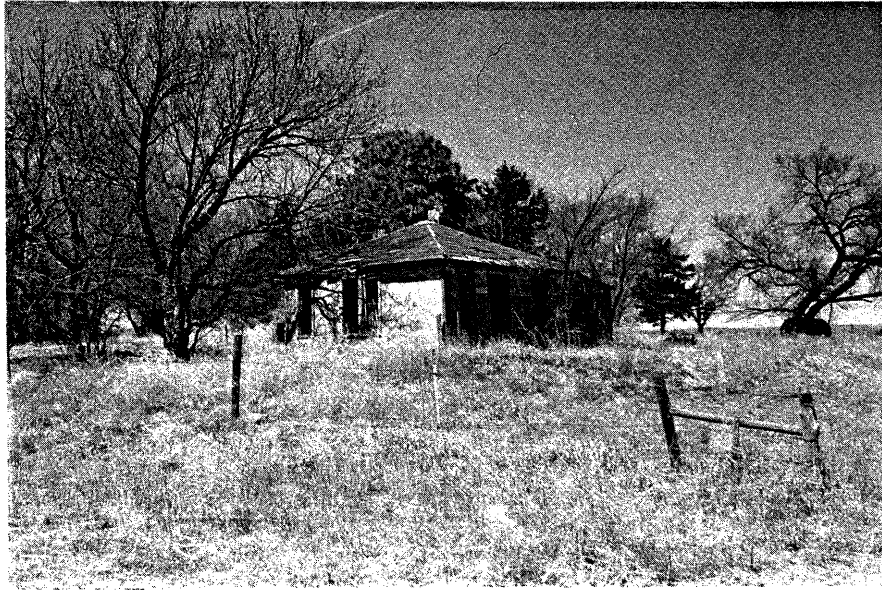
LOCATION: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 31, T. 28 N., R. 18 W., USGS: Stockdale Lake

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 2 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 2

Located adjacent the Calamus River in southeast Rock County, the Doc Mahood ranch was included in the Preliminary Inventory as a significant example of early twentieth-century Sand Hills Range Livestock Production agriculture.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO00-054

DATE: c.1890

COMMON NAME: Homestead (Abandoned)

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.08)

PROPERTY TYPE: Ranch (08.1)

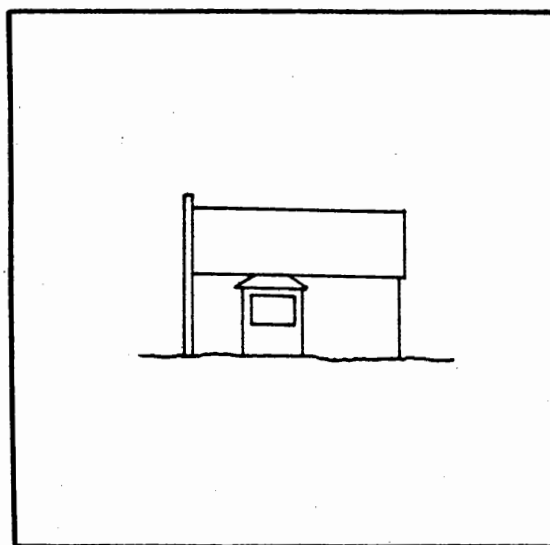
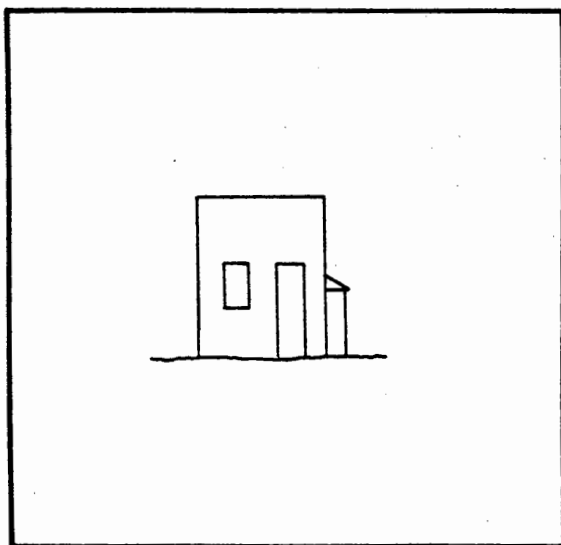
LOCATION: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 4, T. 25 N., R. 18 W., USGS: Stonehouse Ranch NW

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 2 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 2

This property was included in the inventory primarily for the presence of the circa 1910 cement block house (not pictured) and is cross-listed as potentially significant to the Historic Contexts of Settlement and Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production agriculture.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-011

DATE: c.1900

COMMON NAME: Hay Office

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture: (08.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Office Building (15.3.1)

LOCATION: Corner of Mt. Vernon & Railroad, Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 1

One-story false front Hay Office/Scalehouse included in the Preliminary Inventory for its association with the prosperous wild hay industry in northern Rock County.

Historic Context: Commerce (12)

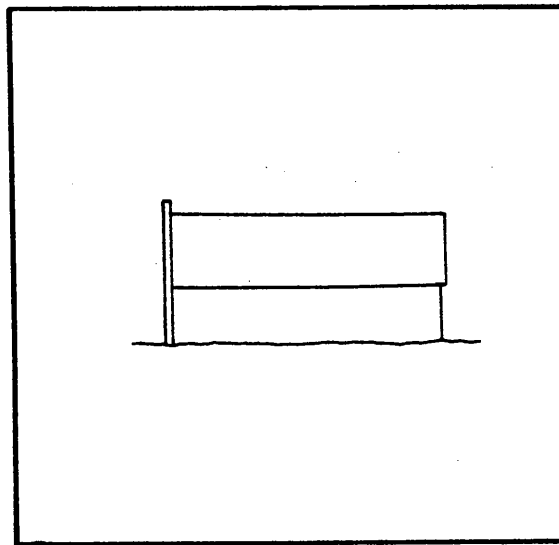
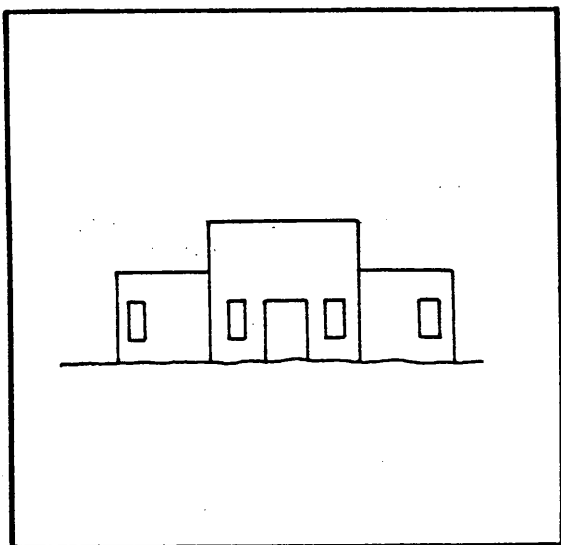
The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including such enterprises as general stores, hotels, specialty stores and department stores.

The reconnaissance survey of Rock County recorded a total of four properties associated with the context of Commerce. Of these four properties, two have been preliminarily identified as potentially eligible for National Register listing. These are; E.L. Myers Lumber and Implements (RO03-031) and the Bassett CO-OP Creamery (RO01-008).

The E.L. Myers Lumber Yard & Implements business originated in Newport in 1892 during the beginning of the wild hay boon. The property consists of a collection of abandoned frame buildings--three storage buildings, one scalehouse/office, one lumber storage building, and one lumber storage/store. Except for the scalehouse, all buildings are abandoned.

The Myers Lumber Yard and Implement store is significant as the primary source of milled lumber for Newport and surrounding communities during the development and growth temporal period. With the exception of altered siding on the scalehouse/store building, the property exhibits a high degree of historic integrity.

In addition to the Myers Lumber and Implement buildings, the Bassett CO-OP Creamery has also been preliminarily identified as potentially eligible for National Register listing. This property consists of a one-story brick rectangular-shaped building and is located near the railroad on the fringes of the Bassett central business district.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-031

DATE: 1892, 1930

RESOURCE NAME: E.L. Myers Lumber & Implements

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Retail Commerce in the Lower Niobrara Region: (12.02.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Lumber Yard (11.4.2.1)

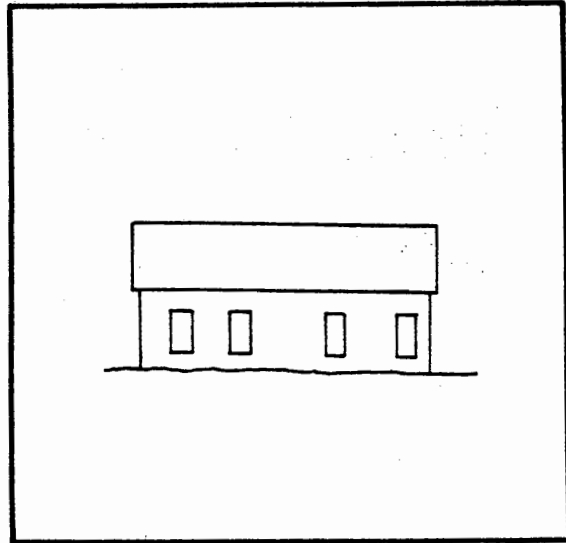
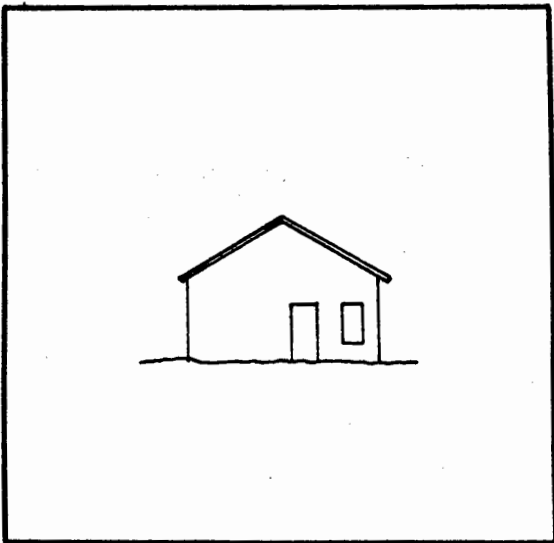
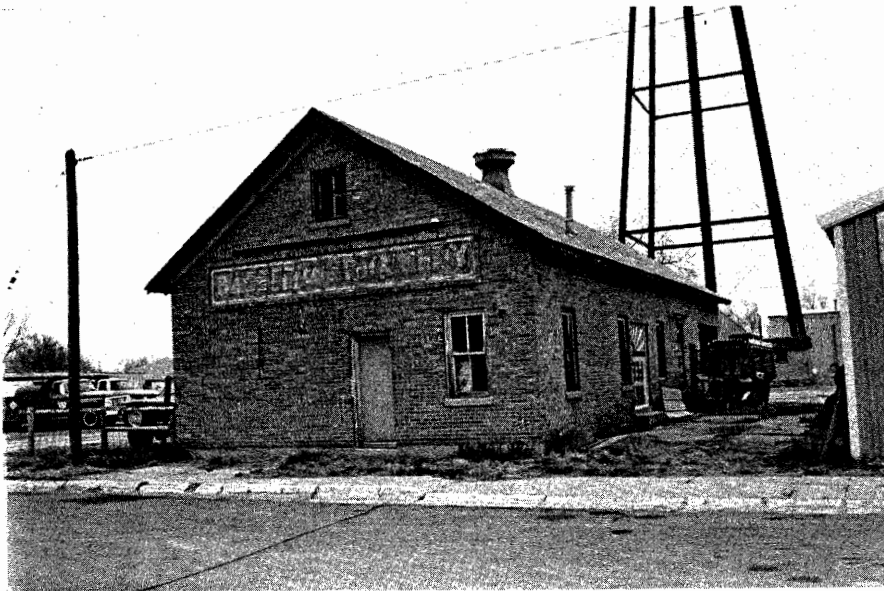
LOCATION: ES Second between R.R. tracks & Lay, Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 6 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

The E.L. Myers Lumber and Implement buildings have been included in the Preliminary Inventory for their significance as one of the primary sources of building materials and dry goods during the development and growth of Newport.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-008

DATE: c.1900

RESOURCE NAME: Bassett Co-op Creamery

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Specialized Agricultural Commerce: (12.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Creamery (11.1.5.2)

LOCATION: SEC R.R. tracks & Clark, Bassett

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 0

One-story brick creamery building included in the Preliminary Inventory as a well-preserved example of the agricultural cooperative movement founded during the early twentieth century period of growth and development in Bassett.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation

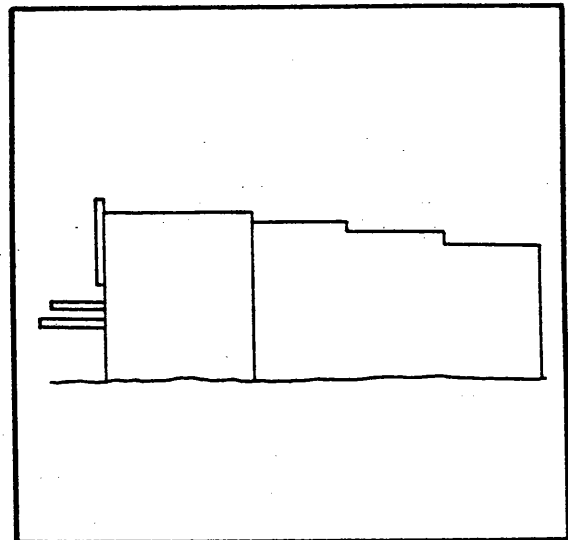
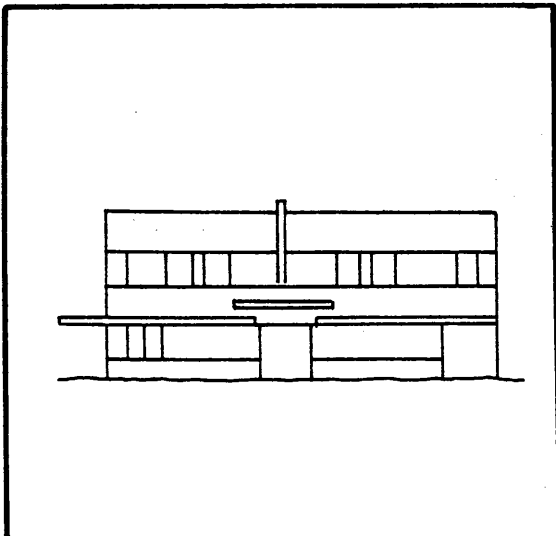
The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, rail; related service accommodations such as motels, service stations, and drive-ins.

Four properties associated with the Historic Context of Transportation were documented by the Rock County reconnaissance survey--three gas stations and one cafe/lodge. Of these four properties, two are included in the Preliminary Inventory and considered potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The Bassett Lodge (RO01-041) is located in the town of Bassett and has its origins in 1952 when an older hotel on main street was reconditioned and transformed into a streamline moderne building. The glazed tile and glass block facade addition replaced the dark brick original wall of the building. Also added were a dining room, lobby and owner's residence. Though the Bassett Lodge has gone through major changes, the 1950's addition retains a high degree of integrity both inside and outside and reflects a bygone era. The second property included in the Preliminary Inventory consists of a 1930's gas station (RO01-039). This property is unique for its associations with whimsical imagery...in this instance a Japanese pagoda. RO01-039 stands as a

living example of early auto-related establishments which were once very common.

The Bassett Lodge and the gas station still serve the community of Bassett as well as the needs of nearby travelers. Historic integrity has been retained and it is for these reasons the two buildings have been included in the Preliminary Inventory.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-041

DATE: 1952

RESOURCE NAME: Bassett Lodge & Cafe

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation: (13.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)

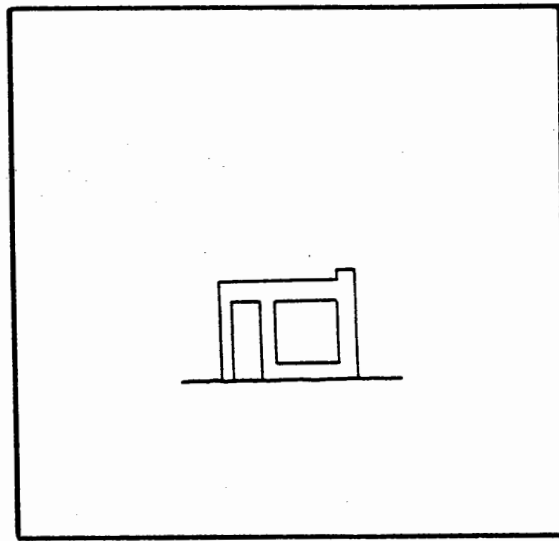
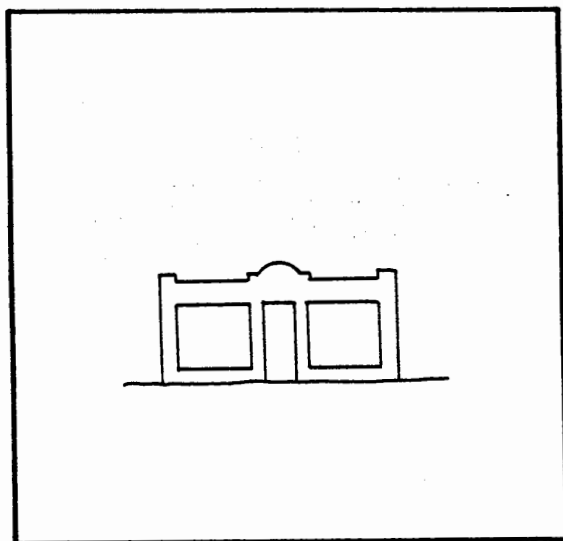
LOCATION: WS Clark between Legnard & Florence, Basset

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

Two-story brick cafe and lodge building included in the Preliminary Inventory for its association with mid twentieth-century transportation and the use of streamline moderne stylistic detailing.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-039

DATE: c.1927

COMMON NAME: Gas Station

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation: (13.02)

PROPERTY TYPE: Gas Station (13.3.3.3)

LOCATION: NEC Legnard & Clark, Basset

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 2

STRUCTURES: 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

Circa 1927 brick gas station included in the Preliminary Inventory for its association with important automobile related services and for the use of the pagoda style design motifs.

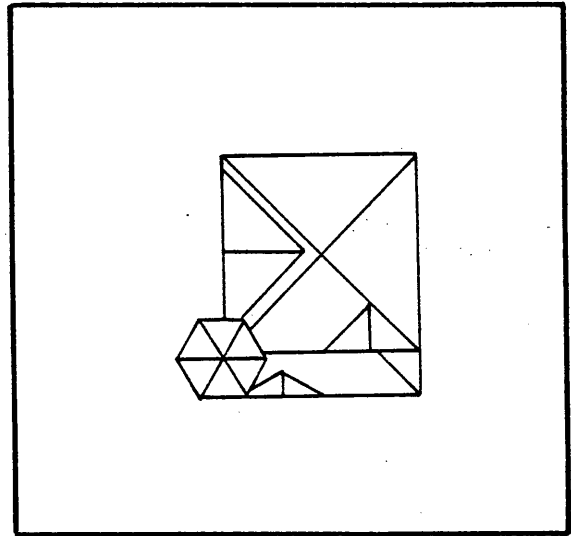
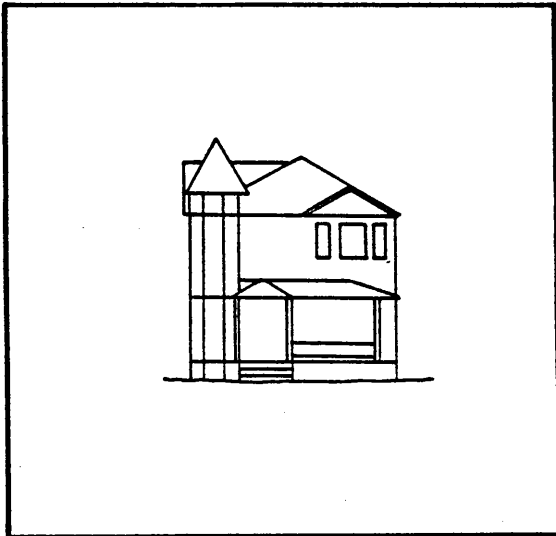
Historic Context: Settlement Systems (16)

Settlement Systems is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, and ownership of land. This theme contains all patterns generated through political, religious, or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation of lands such as landscape architecture, hamlets, villages towns cities and rural systems.

This contextual theme contained the greatest number of documented historic properties within Rock County. Of the 159 total properties documented in Rock County, 73 or 46% fall within the theme of Settlement Systems. The retention of historic integrity that these 73 properties displayed was obviously quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later alterations or additions, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition. The era of construction for these properties was quite diverse as well. Construction dates appear to range from the first homestead dwellings of the 1880's to the Bungalow types of the 1920's.

The majority of the 73 settlement system properties recorded in Rock County appeared in two basic manifestations: 1) the simple, unadorned vernacular house, and 2) the Bungalow style house. The vernacular house type usually consisted of small scale rectangular or square-shaped frame

structures covered with exterior stucco sheathings and protected by gable or hip roofs. This house type was generally constructed during the early settlement period of 1884 to 1914. The Bungalow style houses appeared in both front-gable and side-gable versions and were considerably larger in scale than the vernacular houses. The general period of construction for these buildings ranged from 1915 to 1929. Noticeably absent from the pool of settlement system properties of Rock County were the so-called "High Style" houses. With the exception of the Bungalow style or "Bungaloid" house, few of the properties recorded in Rock County contained dwellings employing the popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century such as Italianate, Shingle, Victorian, and Queen Anne. Of the few properties which did incorporate established architectural styles, three particular examples were considered potentially significant for their use of style and are included in the following inventory of Settlement related buildings.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-022

DATE: c.1907

COMMON NAME: House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement: (16.01)

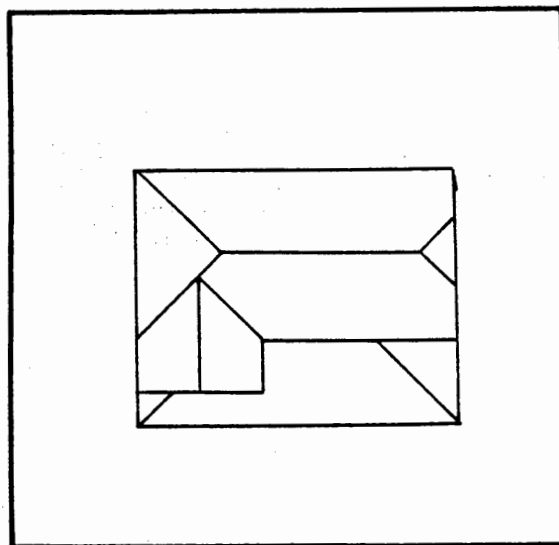
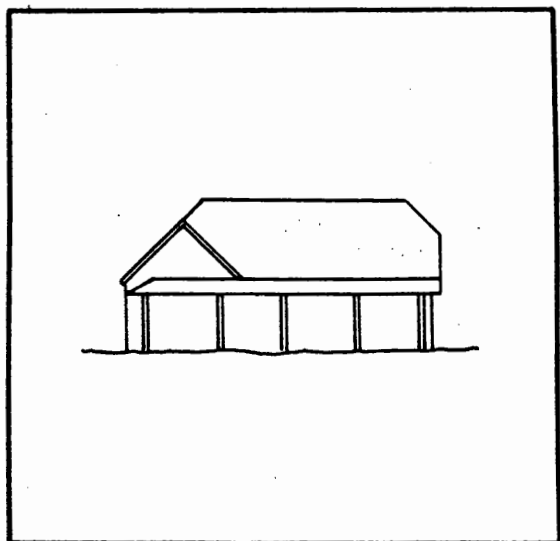
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

LOCATION: SEC Bertha Ave & Park, Basset

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 0

Two-story frame house identified as a significant example of the Free-Classic subtype associated with Queen Anne domestic architecture. Additional importance possible for association with locally significant persons.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO01-032

DATE: c.1900

COMMON NAME: House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement: (16.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

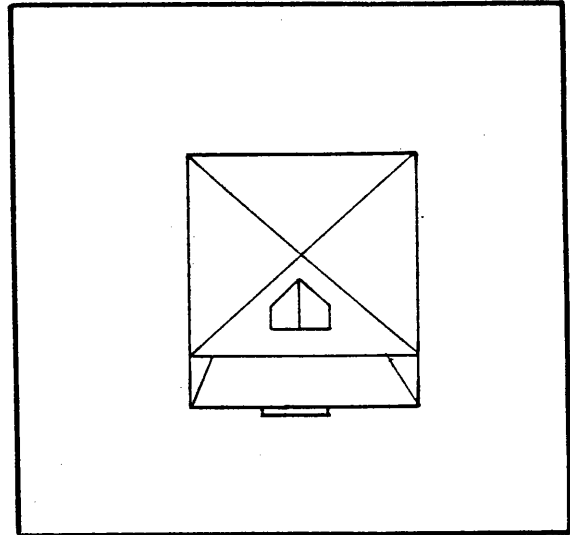
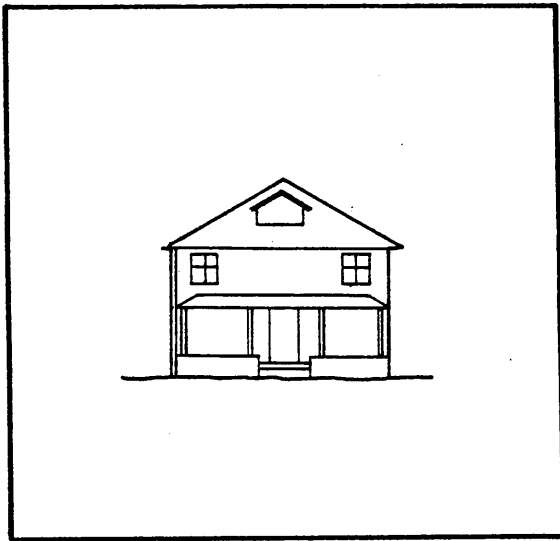
LOCATION: WS Augusta between Florence & Legnard, Basset

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 1 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 0

Included in the Preliminary Inventory as a significant and well-preserved example of the Gable Front and Wing subtype associated with Folk Victorian style house building.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-003

DATE: c.1910

COMMON NAME: House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement: (16.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

LOCATION: SWC Main & Cedar, Newport

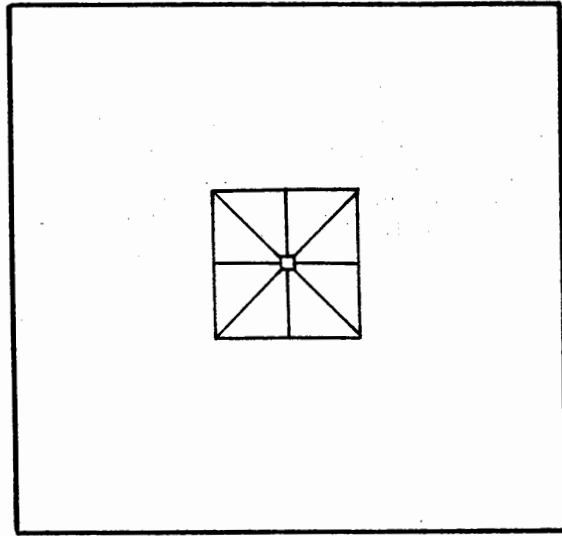
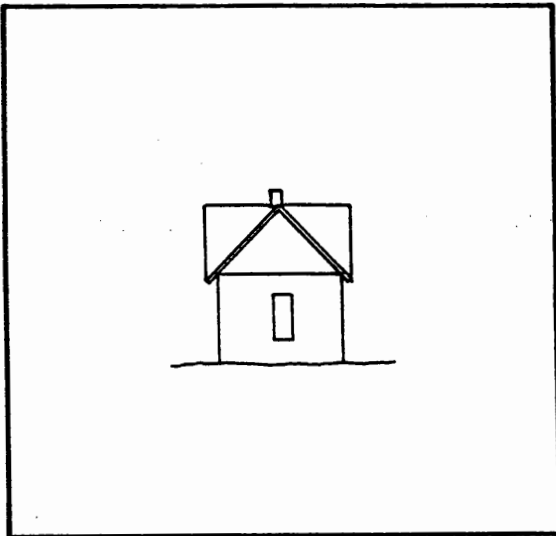
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 3

STRUCTURES: 0

SITES: 0

OBJECTS: 1

Large scale two-story frame house included in the inventory for its retention of historic integrity and for possible association with locally significant persons.



NeHBS NUMBER: RO03-022

DATE: c.1900

COMMON NAME: Guest House

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement: (16.01)

PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)

LOCATION: NWC Third & Railroad, Newport

TOTAL CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS: 2 **STRUCTURES:** 0

SITES: 0 **OBJECTS:** 1

Small scale one-story frame guest house included in the Preliminary Inventory as a well-preserved example of Folk Victorian style architecture and as a locally rare property type.

ROCK COUNTY SECOND PRIORITY PROPERTIES BY HISTORIC CONTEXT NUMERIC SEQUENCE

NeHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE
				Bldgs.	Sites	Struct.	Obj.	
R000-016	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-030	C1912	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-001	C1900	CUBA SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R001-013	1918	BASSETT HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	1	06.3.4
R000-011	C1910	RANCH	08.03	8	0	0	1	08.1
R000-023	C1912	ABAN RANCH	08.03	1	0	0	1	08.1
R001-004	C1918	ABAN GAS STATION	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3
R003-023	C1915	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2
R001-040	C1908	PROFESS. BLDG	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1
R000-042	C1890	ABAN DUGOUT/CELLAR	16.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.06
R001-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	3	0	0	1	16.5.1
R001-011	C1912	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-034	C1903	C.F. STOCKWELL HSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-035	C1910	W.E. BUCKENDORF HSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-005	C1907	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-015	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-038	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R000-005	C1900	ABAN HOMESTD	16.01,08.3	8	0	0	0	08.1

A Supratype Summary of Rock County House Types

It is no surprise that domestic buildings are the most frequently recorded resource in reconnaissance level surveys. The Rock County survey was no exception producing a total of 111 residential resources. This total represents 31% of the 356 contributing buildings within the study area. The preservation of this building type can be attributed to the continuing social need for shelter and the predominant location of houses in extant communities where the opportunity for occupancy is greater. The recording of residential buildings in the Rock County survey included not only occupied resources, but abandoned as well. In addition, all houses that were surveyed as part of a church site or farmstead were included in the aforementioned totals.

In consideration of the large abundance of these resources and in an attempt to avoid "stylistic" designations, the method of Core Supratype Analysis (as developed by the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, D. Murphy: 1985) has been implemented. The supratype analysis eliminated the objective labeling of domestic buildings according to "style" and imposes instead, an objective description based on the primary external mass of the house. To best define the components of the method, an excerpt from the South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination (D. Murphy: 1987, 1-4) is included below.

The supratype is a categorization based exclusively on the external massing of houses, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is applied here to distinguish it from the more current methods of type analysis which are based on form, that is, on external massing and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Core supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements as applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is defined as the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (Figure 2). In general, core refers to that portion of a house which is exclusive of wings and porches. The mass elements which compose the core include its shape, relative size, wall height, roof type, and its orientation on the site.

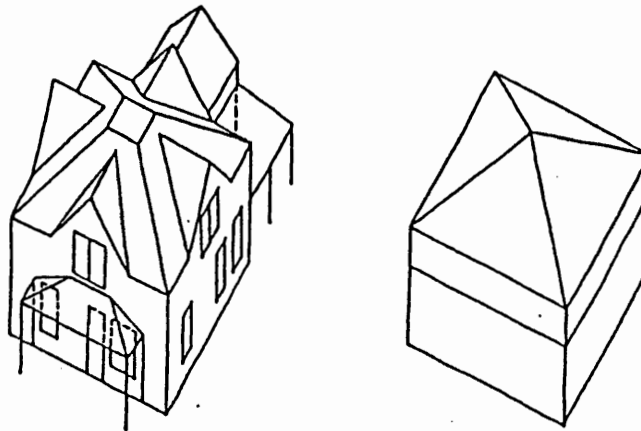


Fig. 2. The core structure derived from the house (after Murphy).

Shape designations for core structures are geometric, based on the ground-level outline of the core. Designations include square (S), rectangular (R), tee-shaped (T), ell-shaped (L), cross-shaped (X), U-shaped (U), polygonal (P), H-shaped (H), courtyard (C), irregular (I), and circular (O).

The horizontal size of the core is related to a need to distinguish large houses from small ones. Size, in the supratype method, refers to horizontal dimension and is applied only to the narrowest dimension of the core, or to its width. While actual dimensions are recorded, houses are sorted based upon "units" of measurement which approximate the number of rooms a given width normally could contain (e.g., one, one with hall, two rooms, etc.). Units of width in the South Bottoms Historic District are defined as 0.5 (less than 14 ft.), 1.0 (14-19 ft.), 1.5 (20-29 ft.), 2.0 (30-39 ft.), and 2.5 (40 ft. or greater).

The second measurement of size involves the height of the core. We designate this dimension in terms of stories, even though it is based exclusively on the height of the external wall, not on the amount of usable internal space. The measurement is based on the

facade wall, the top of which is expressed by the eave line (Figure 3). Thus attics, the space beneath a sloping roof, are not considered in determinations of height.

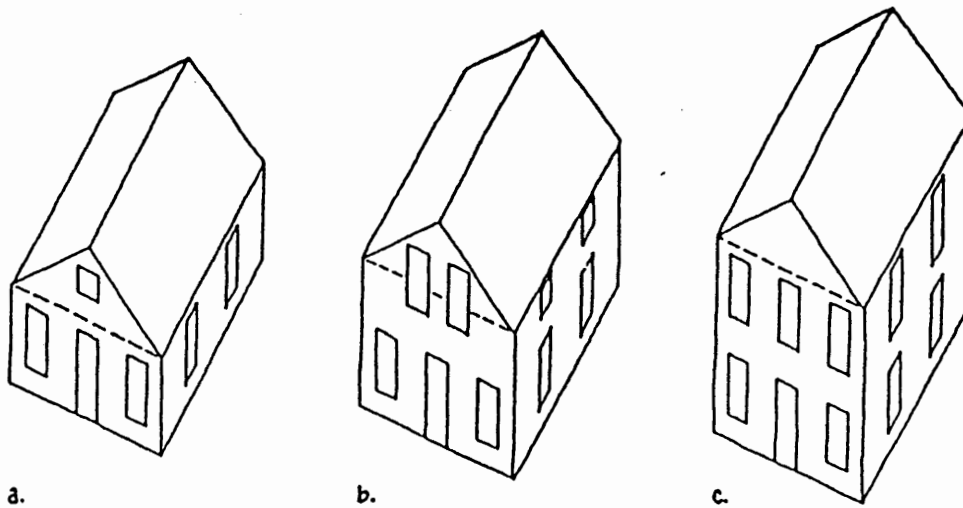


Fig. 3. Wall height guidelines illustrated, note the eave line:
a) one story, b) one-and-one-half story, c) two story
(after Murphy).

The fourth massing element is roof type. These are so well known that they need little explanation. The supratypal method utilizes only four generic types for simplicity, subsuming under these all the variants (Figure 4). The four types include flat (F), shed (S), hipped (H, including pyramidal and mansard), and gabled (G, including gambrel and gerkinhead).

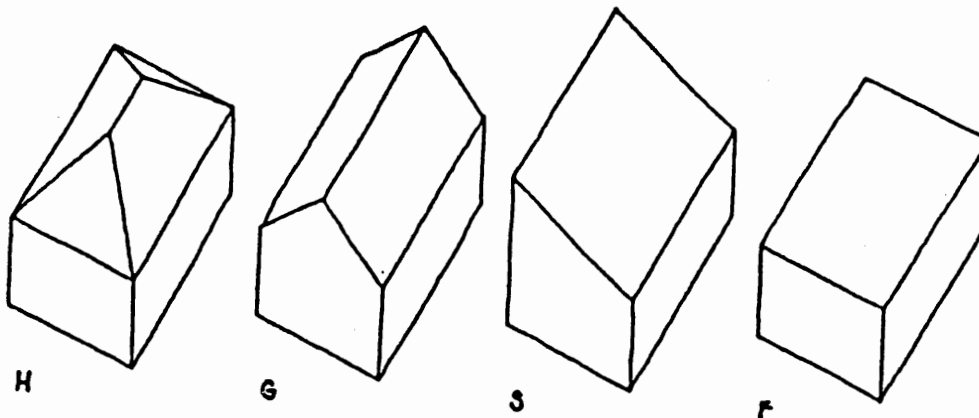


Fig. 4. Generic roof types: H: hipped; G: gable; S: shed; F: flat
(after Murphy).

The last aspect of mass used in describing core supratypes involves the orientation of the core on the site, relative to its facade. Facade is defined as that wall which is the architectural front of the house, facing the road or the street, which is usually but not always more highly decorated. Facades also usually but not always incorporate the main entrance. Orientation is expressed in latitudinal (La), longitudinal (Lo), and non-applicable (Na) terms. There are several core shapes for which orientation is not applicable. Since only two shapes, the square (S) and the rectangular (R), are statistically significant in South Bottoms, orientation will be discussed only for those two here.

For rectangular shapes, if the narrow (gable) end faces the street, the axis of its roof is perpendicular to the street. Its orientation is then termed longitudinal (Lo). If the eave side faces the street, its roof ridge runs parallel to the street and its orientation is described as latitudinal (La). Orientation is always applicable for rectangular cores.

For square shapes (S), where both the front and side dimensions are equal, we would normally consider orientation to be non-applicable (Na). This is true for squares with hipped or pyramidal roofs. However, if the square core is sheltered by a gable roof, the ridge provides an illusion of orientation as though it were rectangular in shape. Therefore, square shapes with gable roofs have orientation recorded in the same fashion as that of rectangular cores.

In summary, core supratypes are external massing categorizations applied to the core structure of houses. Core structure is the predominant mass element which cannot be further subdivided (that portion of the house exclusive of subordinate wings and porches). Five massing aspects of the core are used to derive the supertype---its shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation. Particular combinations of these aspects are designated numerically (S.#). (D. Murphy: South Bottoms Historic District National Register Nomination, 1987, 1-4).

Rock County House Types

The use of the Core Supertype analysis in the reconnaissance level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. The residential properties documented by the Rock County survey are represented by 46 different supratypes. a numerical

designation has been assigned to each of these 46 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 46 individual types is included in this report as Appendix 3.

While 46 various supratypes may seem like a varied lot for 111 total resources, a somewhat more narrow group actually represents the majority of the supertype entries. In fact, five supertype categories account for 36% of the entire supertype data base. The supertype recording of historic houses has produced a large volume of data which can be analyzed in an infinite number of ways. However, in an attempt to present a concise and useful summary of the supertype data, Save America's Heritage has focused on the answers to two basic questions. These are:

1. What were the numerically significant supratypes of the entire county?
2. What were the numerically significant supratypes of town location verses those of rural location?

To answer these questions, a numerical analysis of the 46 supratypes was performed to derive a minimum level of significance. With a survey total of 111 houses, this minimum level was established at 10% necessitating a representation of eleven or more houses. Of the 111 supratypes generated by the Rock County survey, one individual type exceeded the 10% level and is summarized in the following discussion.



Supratype No. 19; R, 1.5u, 1.0s, G, Lo. Among the 46 supratypes present in Rock County, Supratype No. 19 was the most frequently recorded house form representing 11.7% of the 111 surveyed houses. The essential characteristics of this type consist of a rectangular-shaped core with the narrowest dimension ranging from 20 to 29 feet, a height of one-story, and a gable roof running in a longitudinal orientation. This house type appears to have been started in the early settlement years of the 1890's and was carried into the 1920's where it was more commonly adorned with "craftsman" decorative motifs. The strong representation of this house type is due to its use in both town and rural locations. Of the 13 houses recorded by the survey which employed the S.19 shape, 54% were found in town locations and 46% were found in rural locations.

Important Themes of the Rock County Historic Buildings Survey

AGRICULTURE HISTORIC CONTEXTS IN ROCK COUNTY

Introduction

Nebraska is a state of great diversity. Diversities exist among its people, its lands, its topography and, of more immediate concern to this discussion, its agriculture. The agricultural diversity of the state of Nebraska has been forged through one hundred years of adaptation and evolution in a land once labeled the "Great American Desert". Since that time, the "desert" waste of Nebraska has been transformed into some of the most productive farm and ranch land in the United States.

The pattern for the diverse agricultural setting in Nebraska was primarily established between 1870 and 1930. The study of the various agricultural practises in Nebraska was first addressed in the 1930's by scientists from the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture. Their efforts focused upon the definition of "system-of-farming areas" and were published in Research Bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture Experiment Station. The two specific bulletins which focus on the definition of the types-of-farming areas are Research Bulletin Number 244, Types of Farming in Nebraska, by Harold Hedges and F.F. Elliott (May 1930), and Research Bulletin Number 299, Factors determining Type of farming Areas in Nebraska, by L.F. Garey (May 1936). The conclusions derived by these authors regarding the spatial distribution of the farming areas has generally held true to the present day as evidenced by the conclusions of James Williams and Doug Murfield in their Agricultural Atlas of Nebraska, (University of Nebraska Press, 1977).

The term type-of-farming is used to describe a group of farms which are

similar in size and enterprise combination. In this way, a group of farms having the same kind, quantity, and proportion of crops and livestock may be said to be following the same type of farming (Hedges and Elliott, pp. 3). Likewise, the term type-of-farming area, refers to an area within which there is a high degree of uniformity in the agricultural production and in the physical and economic conditions under which production takes place (Hedges and Elliott, p. 3).

The boundaries of the type areas defined by the aforementioned authors do not conform to the county boundaries imposed by state government. Instead, the boundaries divide the state into nine regions which are distinct from each other in the nature of their cropping and livestock systems (Hedges and Elliott, p. 21). These nine regions have been designated as type-of-farming areas and have been individually labeled with titles indicating both predominant agriculture and geography.

The nine areas defined by Hedges and Elliott are; 1). the Northeast Nebraska Intensive Livestock Production Area, 2). the Southeastern General Farming Area, 3). the Southern Cash Grain and Livestock Area, 4). the Central Corn and Livestock Area, 5). the Central Hay and Livestock Area, 6). the Sand Hill Cattle Ranching Area, 7). the Southwestern Wheat Area, 8). the High Plains Small Grain and Grazing Area, 9). the Irrigated Area.

No sharply defined boundary lines can be drawn between the areas. In most cases, the transition from one area to another is gradual. The differences lie mainly in the dominant enterprises and their relative importance in the farming systems (Hedges and Elliott, p. 22).

The boundaries originally delineated by Hedges and Elliott have subsequently been modified by the NeSHPO in an effort to incorporate them into the framework of historic context required by federal standards. With the previously mentioned regions serving as the basis for definition, the NeSHPO has developed a ten region geographic and agricultural definition of the state of Nebraska. The ten areas redefined by the NeSHPO and incorporated into their Historic Context framework are; 1). Southeastern General Farming (08.01), 2.) Northeastern Intensive Livestock Production (08.02), 3). Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay, and Cash Grain Production (08.03), 4). Loess Hills Livestock, General Farming, and Cash Grain Production (08.04), 5). Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.05), 6). Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain, and Livestock Production (08.06), 7). High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production (08.07), 8). Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (08.08), 9). Pine Ridge Range Livestock, Cash Grain and Potato Production (08.09), 10). Scottsbluff Livestock, Cash Grain and Root Crop Production.

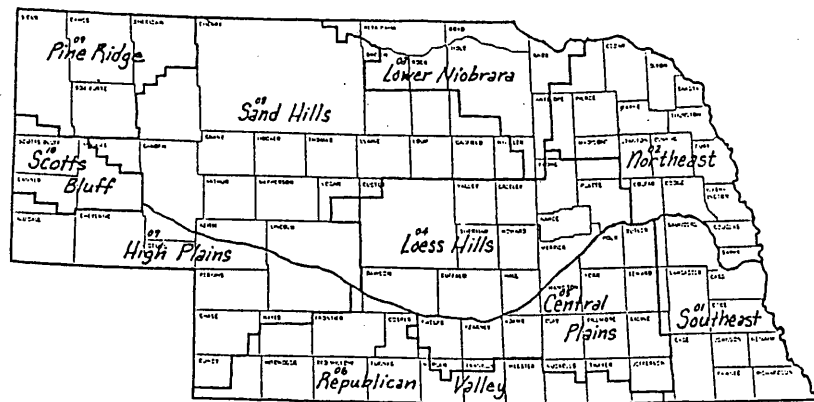


Fig. 5. Type-of-Farming and Geographic Regions for the state of Nebraska.

As evidenced by the map illustrated in Figure number 5, the type-of-farming regions which blanket the northern Nebraska Sand Hills Historic Buildings Survey area have been defined as the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area and the Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay, and Cash Grain Production area. In an effort to address these two predominant type-of-farming regions, Save America's Heritage has included a discussion of the fundamental definitions of these farming types and the resulting set of historic buildings associated with their production.

Sand Hills Range Livestock Production

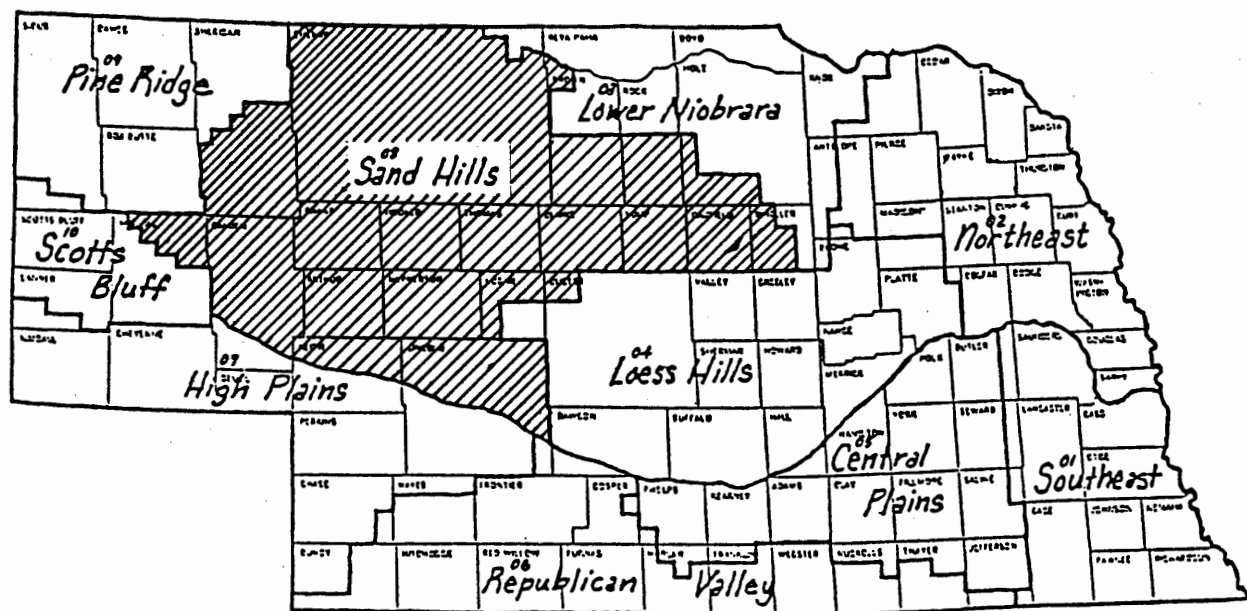


Fig. 6. The Sand Hills Range Livestock Production Area of Nebraska.

The Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area is located in the north-central and northwest portions of the state, (Figure 6). This area

extends northward from the Platte River Valley of western Nebraska to the South Dakota border and varies in width from 100 to 200 miles. One of the fundamental characteristics of this area is the extremely large proportion of land devoted to the grazing of cattle. True to its name, the Sand Hills Range Livestock area includes the Sand Hills region of Nebraska which is the largest soil and topographic region in the state (Garey 1936, p. 27). In fact, Nebraska's Sand Hills cover approximately one-fourth of the state and comprise the most extensive dune formation in the western hemisphere (Madson 1978, p.493). The Sand Hills country is characterized by low-lying dunes of sand covered by native grasses suitable for the grazing of cattle. There is little surface drainage due to the porous nature of the sandy soil. The vast dunes of the Sand hills lie above large aquifers which, in certain areas, reach a depth of one-thousand feet. Between the porous hills are numerous basins which sometimes widen into larger valleys. In many of these valleys the high water table has risen above the surface of the land and formed marshes, ponds, and lakes. The effect of the high water table is most evident in the presence of the 13,000 lakes scattered on the landscape of the north and west regions of the Sand Hills (Madson 1978, p. 499).

The soils of the Sand Hills region are exceptionally fine in texture and extremely susceptible to blowing. For this reason, it is the goal of the cattle producers to maintain the native grass covers which prevent "blow-outs" of the dune tops and provide the necessary supplements for grazing. Due to the presence of the sandy soils, the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area is not conducive to the production of cultivated crops. In 1936, only

eight-percent of the area was deemed suitable for cultivation (Garey 1936, p.49). Only four percent of the entire region was classified as containing good soils and much of those areas were located along the river and streambeds (Garey 1936, p. 49).

Given such environmental conditions it is easy to understand why the land is utilized principally for the grazing of cattle. With more than seventy-five percent of the land in pasture and the majority of the remaining lands utilized for hay production, the cattle enterprise is the logical choice as the farming type in this region (Hedges and Elliott, p.27). Hay, in combination with limited amounts of other grains provides the winter feed necessary for breeding herds. Since the grasses of the Sand Hills are not primarily suitable for the production of grass-fat cattle, these breeding herds are maintained and the young cattle from the area are typically sent to the corn belt region prior to final shipment to market (Hedges and Elliott, p.59).

The Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area, therefore, is essentially a cattle-raising area. The economic base is almost entirely from the sale of cattle with a small proportion coming from crop and dairy products. To illustrate the exclusivity of the Sand Hills as a cattle-raising region, data assembled by Hedges and Elliott showing the utilization of land area in the region from 1899 to 1928 has been illustrated in Table 2 on the following page.

Table 2: Utilization of Land in the Sand Hills Cattle Ranching Area, 1899-1928.

Land Utilization	1899	1909	1919	1924	1928
Cultivated Area	.5%	2.0%	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%
Wild Hay	3.9%	8.3%	10.5%	10.5%	11.0%
Pastures	11.3%	42.2%	63.2%	66.4%	80.3%
Land not in farms	84.3%	47.5%	22.4%	19.0%	4.5%

In reviewing this table, we see that the predominant trend among ranches in the Sand Hills was the increase of pasture land for the grazing of cattle. In fact, with the exception of the High Plains Small Grain and Grazing Area, by 1928 all other areas in the state had at least a double-digit split between cultivated acres and pastured lands. The only region to display a dominance in a singular agricultural type (in this case cattle) was the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area. Therefore, comparatively speaking, no other single agricultural type is as important to its respective region as the cattle industry is to the Sand Hills Ranching Area.

Property Types of the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production Area

In the property type discussions previously generated for the NeSHPO regarding ethnic-related contexts, the buildings of discussion were organized according to the separation of Old World and New World traditions. Unfortunately, the study of buildings associated with the Sand Hills Cattle Ranching do not lend themselves to this conceptual separation. While it is

acknowledged that the design and arrangement of farm buildings elsewhere in Nebraska may have been influenced considerably by cultural traditions, the buildings of the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area are generally void of a significant ethnic influence. This is in part due to the minimal influx of foreign-born immigrants as well as the overall lack of a population base capable of transferring ethnically-associated building characteristics. Even if the potential for variances in cultural design were a valid concept in the Sand Hills Ranching Area, all cattle production requires a basic group of animal and human-related structures. The compulsory provision of food, shelter, and land was required regardless of ethnic influences. Based on this attitude, the following property type discussion will simply focus upon the basic structures associated with sand hills cattle ranching.

The sand hills ranching system requires a variety of buildings and skills necessary for the successful management of significant numbers of cattle. Ranches which have retained their pre-mechanization buildings will have a variety of structures important to the reconnaissance level survey. The buildings found on the Sand Hills cattle ranches are similar in some respects to those found on the Intensive Livestock Production farms of northeast Nebraska. The buildings, structures and objects of common reference are; cattle barns, cattle loafing sheds, implement sheds, cattle fencing systems, windmills, windbreaks and the occasional small-scale corn crib. In addition to these animal-related structures, a set of domestic oriented buildings are also found in each of these regions: the ranch or farm house, wash houses, privies, cellars, milk houses, smoke houses, gardens, and chicken houses.

However, it is more significant at this time to note the additional set of buildings found exclusive to the Nebraska Sand Hills Range Livestock Production area. All of the buildings mentioned in this category were constructed to either satisfy the management needs of the cattle themselves or to shelter the activities of the ranch hands employed in handling the herds. The buildings associated with the labor force include; bunkhouses for sleeping quarters, saddle sheds for the storage of riding equipment, cookhouses to prepare large group meals, and commissaries for the serving of those meals. The specific structures or objects created exclusively for the handling of cattle include; dipping stations for the cleaning and health maintenance of cattle, vaccination/branding stanchions for the immunization and identification of stock, breaking pens for the implementation of working stock, sorting pens for the management and separation of bulls, calves and heifers, holding corrals usually located in outlying pasture land, and loading chutes for the eventual shipping of sale-bound cattle.



In addition to the fact that there exists a unique set of structures exclusive to Sand Hills cattle ranching, it is also important to note that the visual characteristics of a Sand Hills ranch are also unique in comparison with other type-of-farming areas in Nebraska. The overpowering presence of the Sand Hills landscape immediately imparts a mentality of no-nonsense survival tempered by intriguing beauty. The most visually and emotionally accurate description of a Sand Hills ranch read by the author to date is found in John Madson's adventure to the Abbott Ranch in west-central Cherry County (National Geographic, Oct., 1978).

From the main highway the road back to the ranch is nine tough miles of ruts and sand traps. The farther you go, the more you wonder where you made the wrong turn. Suddenly, around the shoulder of a high ridge, there is ranch headquarters. The main house, in a grove of cottonwoods and box elders, is 67 years old, high-ceilinged and spacious. Nearby stand the bunkhouse and cookhouse, and set into the side of the ridge is a combination butcher shop, creamery, and commissary that can feed the ranch crew for two months if blizzards close the road.

Across the ranch yard, a blacksmith forge and machine shop are equipped to serve either horse or tractor. Beyond the pens, corrals, loading chutes, and dipping tanks lies a broad, sheltered valley with herds of wintering cattle. There is a certain quality about a working ranch like this; it is a window into yesterday, with something unchanged since before the ranges were fenced.

And it is indeed true that the appearance of a Sand Hills ranch nestled among billowing hills imparts an ageless "old west" quality. A quality perhaps derived in part from its early beginnings as an outgrowth of the Texas cattle industry.

Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay, and Cash Grain Production.

The Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production area is located in the north-central portion of the state, (Fig. 7). This region is quite irregular in shape, but basically consists of an area which extends thirty to eighty miles south from the South Dakota border and includes the Niobrara and upper Elkhorn River valleys. This area is between the Loess Hill region in the eastern part of the state and the Sand Hill region in the north-central and northwestern part of the state (Garey, p. 28). Because of this location, it is considered an area of agricultural transition between the Sand Hills cattle country to the west and the Northeast Intensive Livestock area to the east.

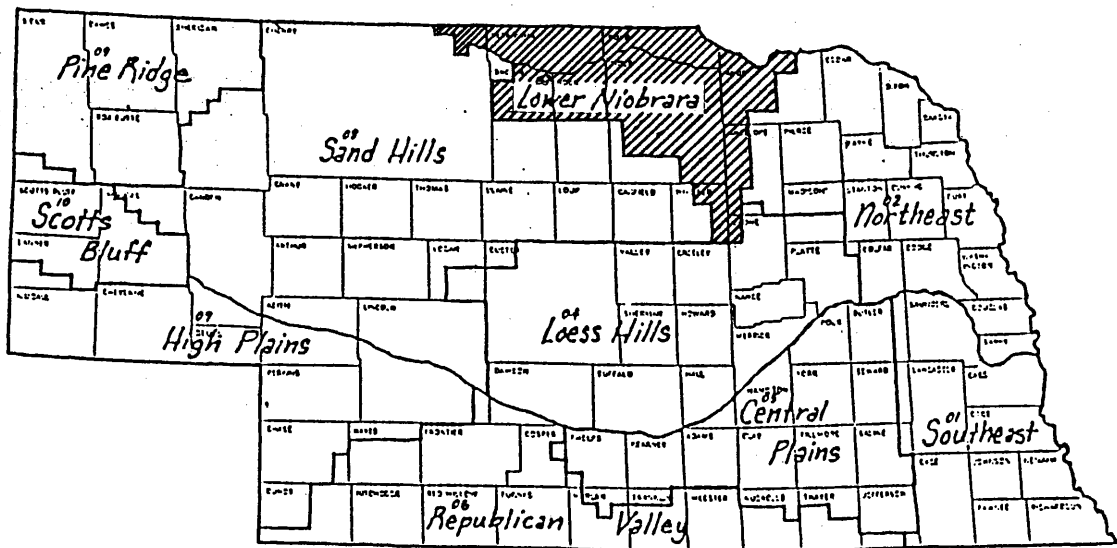


Fig. 7. Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production area.

The Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production area is characterized by the combination of cattle grazing, wild hay production, and crop farming. However, during the period of historic importance (1890-1915) less dependence was placed upon crop farming and more upon hay production and grazing (Hedges and Elliott, p. 57). Wild hay was the principal source of income in the area and, from 1910 to 1934, approximately one-half of the crop land was devoted to the production of wild hay (Garey, 1937, p. 28).

Table 2: Percentage of crop land occupied by crops designated for the period 1910-1930, Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production area.

Percentage of crop land	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930
Wild Hay	48.0%	46.0%	51.0%	54.0%	50.0%
Alfalfa	3.0%	5.0%	6.0%	4.0%	3.0%
Rye	3.0%	6.0%	6.0%	3.0%	8.0%
Oats	12.0%	8.0%	8.0%	5.0%	8.0%
Wheat	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Corn	30.0%	32.0%	28.0%	29.0%	24.0%
Other	---	---	---	4.0%	6.0%

*Source: The University Of Nebraska College of Agriculture Experiment Station Research Bulletin No. 299, May 1936.

The suitability of the region for hay production and grazing is based upon the environmental conditions which exist in the area. Like the neighboring Sand Hills, it is an area of light sand-based soils which are highly susceptible to blowing and erosion. The early permanent white settlers found it essential to maintain a grass-covering and prevent the development of "blow-outs" (Hedges and Elliott, p. 13). Based on the susceptibility of the soil to wind erosion, the most suitable system of farming available to the settlers in the region was

the utilization of native vegetation. The type of farming subsequently established consisted of the cutting of native grass hay and the open grazing of cattle. A specific portion of the area adjacent the upper Elkhorn River valley in Rock and Holt counties was particularly significant as a source of market hay during the period of historic importance (Hedges and Elliott, p. 12). In addition to this, other portions of the region contained flat-level stretches of land known locally as "hay flats". Wild hay was the principal source of income for the area. Many of the permanent settlers in the Elkhorn River valley relied upon the hay business for employment. These occupations involved hay stacking, bailing, hauling, and the eventual loading of hay on railroad cars (Rock Co. Centennial, p. 12). The climax of the wild hay industry occurred during the first decade of the twentieth-century. During this time, the northern sections of Brown and Rock counties earned the reputation as valuable hay land with profits reaching all-time highs. The presence of the railroad facilitated the growth of the Wild Hay industry by providing transportation to regional markets. In July of 1902, the Newport Eagle newspaper reported that railroad figures for the year indicated a total of approximately 25,000 tons of hay were shipped from the Newport station. At an average price of \$6 per ton, the sale of wild hay alone accounted for a local income of approximately \$150,000 (Rock Co., Centennial, p. 12). As a result of the development of the hay market in Newport, large hay barns were constructed to provide storage for hay awaiting shipping. During this period, ten large hay barns were constructed in Newport with two of these still extant and available for reconnaissance survey (RO03-026, RO03-034).

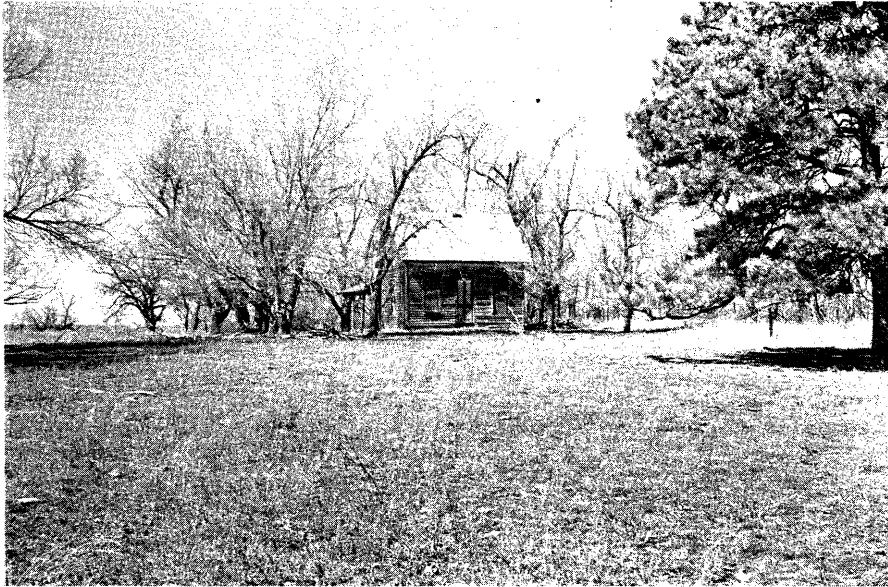


RO03-026: c.1905 Hay Barn in Newport, Rock County, Nebraska.

However, since the first and second decades of the twentieth-century, the Lower Niobrara region has achieved a more diverse agricultural scenario. The introduction of cash grain crops and the decreased profitability of the wild hay industry has created a more balanced farming system. The split in agricultural personalities between northern and southern Rock County was very obvious to the reconnaissance survey team. The predominant influence of range livestock production was clearly witnessed in the Sand Hills region of southern Rock County while the land between the Niobrara and upper Elkhorn Rivers in northern Rock County supported a less intense approach to the production of range livestock.

The properties documented by the Rock County survey which display a potentially significant association with the Historic Context of Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production have been included in the Preliminary Inventory for this subject found on page 35.

THE IMPACT OF THE KINKAID AND HOMESTEAD ACTS IN THE NORTHERN NEBRASKA SAND HILLS



The Homestead Act, and more importantly the Kinkaid Act, had a significant impact on the settlement of the Sand Hills region. Under the patronage of these acts, the population of the Sand Hills region increased tremendously. The influx of settlers spawned an era of economic prosperity which witnessed the construction of a significant number of rural buildings. In order to satisfy the requirements of their claim, the homesteaders and more significantly the Kinkaiders, were required to reside on their claims therefore necessitating the construction of buildings for human and animal occupancy. It is these buildings which are of particular interest to the survey results based on their relation to this important period of settlement. Based on the contributions these acts made to the historic built environment of the northern

Sand Hills region it was considered necessary to discuss their provisions and subsequent impact.

During the first two decades of the settlement of Nebraska (1855-1875), the Sand Hills region was left largely unsettled and remained part of Nebraska's unorganized territory. The entire region was known as Sioux country and official business was conducted through Cheyenne County. By the late 1870's and early 1880's, the Sand Hills area was beginning to experience its first influx of settlers. The period of initial settlement that followed (1880 to 1890), was one of generally good conditions and settlement increased at a steady rate. It was during this period that the first impact of the Homestead Act of 1862 was felt in the northern Nebraska Sand Hills region. While the eastern counties of the northern Sand Hills study area (Keya Paha, Brown, Rock, Blaine, Loup) had experienced homestead claims in the 1870's, the first claims filed in the western counties (Cherry, Grant, Hooker, Thomas) occurred between the years of 1880 and 1886.

The Homestead Act of 1862 provided for up to one-quarter section of "free" land (160 acres) to heads of families who had paid the \$10.00 filing fee and resided or cultivated the land for five consecutive years. Supplemental to the Homestead Act was the Timber Culture Act approved by Congress in 1873. It provided that a homesteader could acquire any additional one-quarter section by planting 40 acres with trees and caring for them for ten years.

Prior to the influx of homesteaders into the Sand Hills, a portion of the region was occupied by large cattle companies using the public domain of the open range for the grazing of cattle. When the homesteaders began to stake their claims, the open range land used by the cattle companies was subdivided

into smaller properties of 160 to 320 acre holdings (Olson, p. 192). The majority of homesteaders, in compliance of the Act, began to cultivate the land of the northern Sand Hills. However, this proved to be an ill-fated decision due to the high susceptibility of the sand-based soil to erosion. Once the grass covered mantle was tilled under for cultivation large "blow-outs" resulted and the land which had been cultivated was rendered useless. By the end of the 1880's, the perception of the Sand Hills as an inadequate region for cultivation had been realized (Tubbs, p. 117).

In the 1890's, faced with drouth, grasshopper plagues and economic depression, many settlers returned east or moved further west and the area experienced its first loss in population. Because of the events this decade, the ultimate impact of the Homestead Act in the northern Sand Hills was relatively short-lived and uneventful. This however, is in marked contrast to the impact of the Act in Nebraska as a whole.

Under the impetus of the Homestead Act and other land promotions, settlers poured into the state literally by the thousands. The population of Nebraska increased from 452,402 in 1880 to 1,058,910 in 1890, a total increase of 134% (Olson, p. 195). Also during the decade of the prosperous 1880's, twenty-six counties were organized throughout the state leaving only four counties as yet unorganized. While a great deal of credit must be given to settlement that resulted from the arrival of the railroads, it was through the Homestead Act and related federal legislation that much of Nebraska's rural lands were settled (Olson, p. 157).

Despite the statewide success of the Homestead Act, the only successful use made of the law in the Sand Hills was by cattlemen who used it to secure

stream fronts and water holes. In fact, a great deal of the Sand Hills area had never been homesteaded and was used only for open grazing (Tubbs, p. 118). The condition of the homesteaders in the Sand Hills region during the 1870's convinced much of the population that the settlement of the area under the existing Homestead or Timber Claim Acts was not satisfactory. The land which the settlers could obtain was not sufficient for sustaining a livelihood in the Sand Hills region. Even in the areas of the Sand Hills where cultivation of crops was possible, 160 to 320 acres was simply not an adequate amount for a single-family property. The original intent of the Homestead Act was to distribute the land in humid areas east of the 100th meridian but it made no provisions for increasing the size of the claim for those areas with insufficient rainfall of inadequate soils (Reynolds, p. 20). The desperate plight of the homesteader in the Sand Hills region gradually gained the support of regional and national politicians. In fact, prior to the drouth-stricken 1890's, the Public Lands Commission of 1879 recommended a homestead on grazing lands of four square miles. Cattlemen, however, were naturally satisfied with existing conditions and the four section recommendation was never accepted.

However, the idea of an enlarged homestead as a means of settling the Sand Hills was revived by T.A. Fort of North Platte following the drouth of 1890 (Tubbs, p. 118). Fort proposed a homestead of two square miles (2,560 acres) with a requirement of five years residence and annual improvements on the land (Tubbs, p. 118). By 1900, Fort had interested the recently elected Congressman William Neville in his new proposal. In 1901, Neville introduced a bill to provide a two-square mile homestead but the proposal never advanced pass the committee stage (Tubbs, p. 118).

One year later, in 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt called attention to the inadequacy of the quarter-section homestead in the arid western lands. Although Roosevelt made no specific proposals, the road was paved for congressional action. The leadership for this action was assumed by Moses P. Kinkaid of O'Neill, Nebraska who had defeated Neville in the 1902 race for the sixth district congressional seat. In April 1904, Kinkaid introduced a bill to the House of Representatives which would eventually change the settlement history of much of Western Nebraska. The intent of the bill was to "amend the homestead laws as to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands in Nebraska," (Reynold, p. 21).

The bill, as presented to the committee on Public Lands, requested a homestead of 1,280 acres in thirty-seven Nebraska counties to be acquired by a residence of five years and improvements of \$1.25 per acre for each acre claimed. The committee amended the bill to 640 acres and recommended it to the house on April 13, 1904, stating that the increased size of the homestead would compensate the homesteader on quantity of land for what it lacked in quality and productiveness (Reynolds p. 22). The report by the committee emphasized that, from 1875 to 1904, the land to which the bill applied had been rejected by homesteaders who had settled only on the quarter sections of land good enough to support cultivation. This pattern had left open for settlement the semi-arid grazing lands incapable of supporting a profitable farm on only 160 acre tracts of land (Reynolds page 22). The report also stated that, in numerous cases, the homesteaders who did file claims on the unsuitable areas had only done so with the intent of selling the land to the cattlemen once their claim was fulfilled. A committee was appointed to work out the

differences between the two bills and, after approval of both houses, the Kinkaid Act was signed by President Roosevelt on April 28, 1904.

The final form of the bill provided that the homestead unit should not exceed 640 acres and that any lands which were irrigable should not be open to entry (Reynolds p. 23). Homesteaders in the territory who had occupied lands already under entry were allowed to claim adjoining lands up to the 640 acre total and have their existing house serve as the residence for the additional land (Reynolds p. 23). The additional land was then given final proof five years after the filing date.

Evolution of the Family Ranch

"After the new house was built, my grandfather's house was torn down...it used to sit where that concrete shop is now," (Tim Ganser interview, November 1988). This casual description given by one of the ranchers concerning his original family homestead, exemplifies the evolution of the family ranch. From original homesteaders to present day ranchers, the family ranch has not been ignorant to change. Over the years original homesteads have either expanded as a result of prosperous growth or dwindled to the point of raw survival as a result of changing times. It is the first of these scenarios in which we wish to explore further. As acknowledged, the physical components of the family ranch which combine to comprise one unit have evolved from a series of technological advances.

Population growth to the sandhills region saw a major increase during the teens as a result of the Kinkaid Act. Under this act settlers could claim up to 640 acres of land where previously only a maximum of 160 acres was obtainable. Thousands of acres owned by the government were granted over to eager settlers. Mari Sandoz described these people in Sandhills Sundays, (1930):

"...perhaps a potential settler should realize from the start that homesteading was not for the timid, and as soon as a man could say "I'm looking for me a piece of government land-" he was among friends. He and any family he had were welcome to eat at our table and sleep in our beds even if we children were moved to the floor. This was naturally all agreed beyond the twenty-five dollar locating and surveying fee Old Jules charged whenever the settler managed to get the money. Often the family stayed with us until their house was up."

After the acreage was located and property markers were established, the homesteader began the task of breaking the virgin ground. Farming was the original intention but the sandy composition of the land would soon prove otherwise. Simultaneous to the turning of the land came the construction of a dwelling. Making do with material at hand, many of the early shelters were built out of sod or in the earth itself. Lumber was also available via the railroad. Other buildings essential to the ranch practice such as an outhouse, barn, and other outbuildings, soon followed. These structures were most always constructed of lumber.

As the family ranch continued operation, there began a transfer of responsibility from one generation to the next. Children became apprentices to the practices of ranch operation for in time, they would assume responsibility. This transfer of control creates the second generation family ranch.

The Kinkaid Act becomes a historic document representing a stage in early settlement. By this time, methods for ranching have been established. There also exists a house, and the other necessary outbuildings. Changes made to the ranch will build upon what already exists. Additions to the house take place as the family continues to increase. Technological advances in farm machinery require buildings to house them. It is in this period that we see the physical fabric of the ranch expand with refinement in experimental operation.

As the third generation assumes responsibility for the family ranch, changes in building functions begin to shift. Because of modern conveniences such as indoor plumbing and electricity, the original house has become



unfavorable as the main dwelling. A new main house is built with the former house left for the grandparents to live. Eventually, the original house either falls in disrepair, is used for scrap materials, or becomes an outbuilding to house livestock or grain. Sheathing material such as stucco and tin also find practical use in the protection of deteriorated outbuildings in need of repair. One by one the original frame homestead buildings begin to fall. The once important large gambrel roofed barn finds minor use as a part-time garage. The two tall silos flanking it threaten to collapse. But behind the barn is a complex of new pre-fabricated with gleaming metal roofs (J.B. Jackson, 1984).

Prefabricated buildings designed and manufactured by large companies from far away places find their way into the ranch landscape. The symbiotic relationship once held by the buildings and the settlers who created them becomes blurred. Even the family house each one unique to its environment

slowly disappears in favor of the more economical, more temporary, more impersonal trailer house.

In the course of roughly 100 years, the evolution of the family ranch in Nebraska's Sandhills region has experienced major change. Today's vision of the ranch landscape is expressed in pictures of large frame houses and gambrel roofed barns. Will tomorrow's ranch landscape consist of trailer homes and Behlen buildings?

Catalogue Houses

The homesteader got most of his items through mail order catalogues, including, sometimes, his wife, if one could call the matrimonial papers, the heart-and-hand publications, catalogues. They did describe the offerings rather fully but with, perhaps, a little less honesty than Montgomery Ward or Sears Roebuck.

Sandhill Sundays (1930) by Mari Sandoz

Before the days of modern transportation, the physical landscape of many regions influenced and dictated the type of architecture executed. The Sand Hills region of Nebraska offered very little in terms of native building materials for homesteaders. They made do with materials at hand which consisted of a few trees for lumber and plenty of sod for "bricks". The sod house came to represent a common house type known to the plains. Landscape historian J.B. Jackson, described the limitations of materials in the built environment in his book Discovering The Vernacular Landscape, "...In the West... new houses are either of the prefabricated, mail-order variety or made of concrete block for lack of inexpensive lumber," (1984).

Soon after early settlement, the newly established railway system began shipping merchandise to once isolated places. The availability of lumber increased and it soon became the dominant building material. Construction on the plains was at its peak.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were ripe for entrepreneurs who sold architectural plans as well as the houses themselves. The Hodgeson Company, Alladin Homes, Montgomery Ward, and Sears and Roebuck all had their start in the prefabricated housing business between 1895 and 1910. Sears however, was the largest: its sales reached 30,000 houses by 1925 and nearly

50,000 by 1930, more than any other mail order Company (Stevenson and Jandl 1986).



The "Oakdale" was available from Sears and Roebuck Co. (1925-1933), from Houses by Mail. Stevenson and Jandl, 1986.

Although catalogue houses were available anywhere the railroad went, popularity of these houses was concentrated in the midwest. Nebraska, and more specifically the sand hills region were not excluded from this 20th century phenomena. Stevenson and Jandl (1986) have identified 20 Sears mail-order houses constructed in Nebraska according to the records from the Sears archives. Documentation of houses includes style, location, and date of construction. Unfortunately, the Sears Company did not keep extensive records on every house sold. Further, numerous house plans were sold without the pre-cut lumber package. In these instances, it is even harder to estimate how many of these houses were actually built and even more difficult to locate. To further complicate matters, it is very difficult to identify a catalogue house just by viewing the exterior. Sears offered a wide selection of the most

sought-after styles. They also welcomed alterations to existing plans as well as custom designed houses.

Save America's Heritage recognizes the importance of catalogue houses to the history of Nebraska. Through the thirty years of catalogue house production, catalogue house companies, especially Sears, has set impressive records of houses sold. Unpretentiously, these houses have been integrated into the architectural landscape and are symbols of innovation in the modern housing industry. The sheer number which were estimated to have been built testifies to the popularity of catalogue homes and reflects twentieth-century attitudes.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

Throughout the duration of the Rock County survey, random observations were recorded in an effort to later construct recommendations for future work. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of documented historic properties. The resulting recommendations were conceptualized by Save America's Heritage to fit the "tools" of preservation and documentation available to the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office. These tools consist of Multiple Property, Historic District, and individual nominations to the National Register of Historic Places as well as intensive survey relating to Historic Context Reports.

The following suggestions are separated into two categories and are presented as follows: 1) NeSHPO National Register Follow-Up, and 2) Potential Historic Context Studies.

National Register Recommendations

The first of the two categories, the NeSHPO National Register Follow-Up, is a basic summary of the potential National Register of Historic Places listing activities associated with the Rock County survey.

Save America's Heritage strongly suggests the drafting of nominations for all properties judged by NeSHPO staff as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The drafting of these nominations may occur in two basic forms. First, as Multiple Property nominations for all properties which relate to Historic Contexts developed by the NeSHPO, or as individual

nominations of the 26 properties listed in the Preliminary Inventory of Rock County historic properties. The properties which appear in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 24-81) are those which appear potentially eligible for the National Register and should be acted upon immediately following the submittal of this report.

Potential Historic Context Studies/Multiple Property Nominations

The following priority for future work recommended by Save America's Heritage is presented at this point as the topics which appears to have the greatest potential for development into Historic Context Reports. The bases for these suggestions were derived from pre-survey research, agricultural analyses, and reconnaissance survey observations.

1. Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production (08.03)

Despite the lack of a substantial number of potentially eligible properties (8), it is Save America's Heritage recommendation that the Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production Historic Context Report (08.03) be developed by the NeSHPO. The development of this context will undoubtedly be of importance to the northern Nebraska Sand Hills region and will include the northern portion of Rock County. The reconnaissance survey of Rock County recorded a total of sixty-nine rural properties with thirty-two of these potentially related to the Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production Historic Context (LNLWHCG). Of the thirty-two properties

preliminarily assigned to the LNLWHCG context, eight were included in the Preliminary Inventory of potentially eligible properties.

The further delineation of contributing versus non-contributing characteristics of Lower Niobrara LWHCG ranch buildings by the Historic Context Report is necessary for the further examination of those properties excluded from the inventory based on reconnaissance survey observations. For a more detailed discussion of this topic, please refer to the article on Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production found on page 78. In addition, a Preliminary Inventory of the property potentially significant for its association with Lower Niobrara LWHCG agriculture is found on page 35.

It is important to note that many of the Agriculture (08.) properties recorded by the survey are not significant exclusively for their association with Lower Niobrara Livestock, Wild Hay and Cash Grain Production. These properties have also been considered significant for their potential association with the Historic Contexts of Settlement (16.01) and/or Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (08.08).

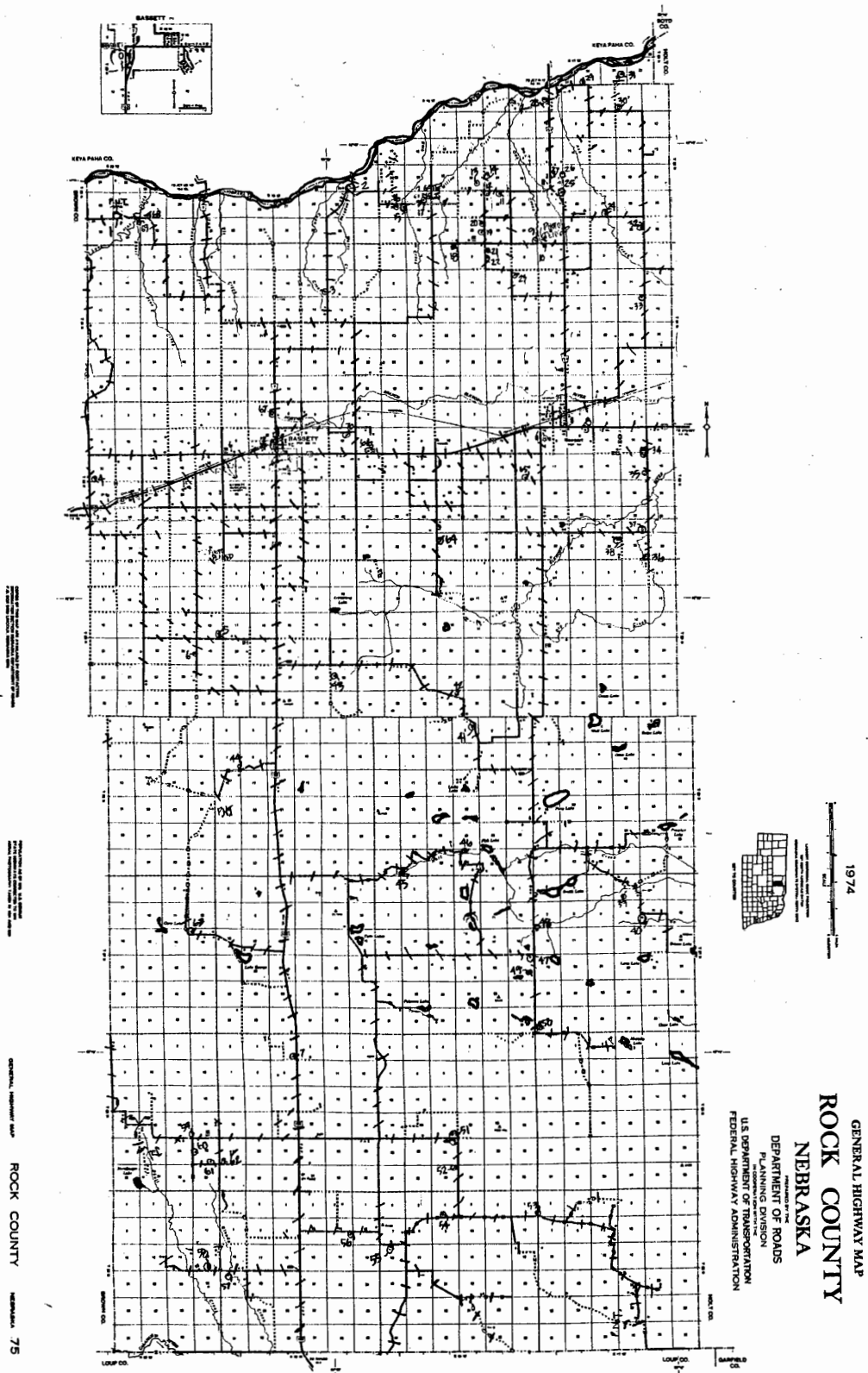
2. Kinkaid Act Settlement in Keya Paha County

The second recommendation for future research in Rock County is the examination of the properties related to Kinkaid Act Settlement. This subject has been touched upon in the recommendation discussed above and is one of the possible areas of significance for the rural properties recorded by the survey. For a discussion of the impact of the Kinkaid Act in the northern Nebraska Sand Hills , please refer to the discussion found on page 82.

3. Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (08.08)

It is Save America's Heritage recommendation that the Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (08.08) Historic Context Report be developed by the NeSHPO. The development of this context will undoubtedly be of great importance to the northern Nebraska Sand Hills region and will include the southern portion of Rock County. Although the Preliminary Inventory for this context contains only three properties, the further delineation of contributing versus non-contributing characteristics of Sand Hills ranch buildings would aid in the judgement of eligibility. For a more detailed discussion of this topic, please refer to the article on Sand Hills Range Livestock Production (SHRLP) found on page 71. In addition, a Preliminary Inventory of those properties potentially significant for their association with SHRLP agriculture is found on page 35.

APPENDICES

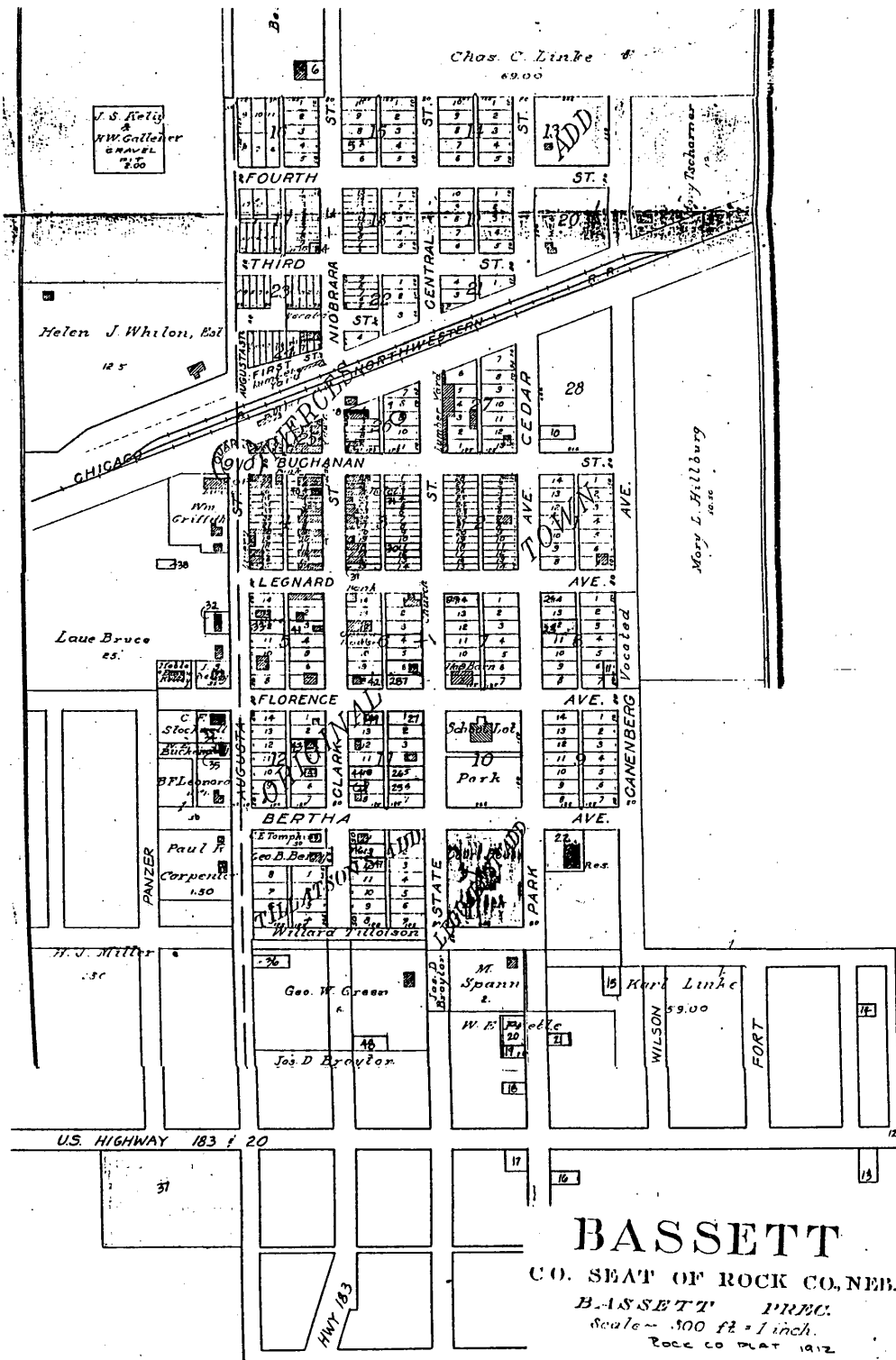


R000: ROCK COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

NeHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE
				Bldgs.	Sites	Struct.	Obj.	
R000-001	C1900	CUBA SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-002	C1880	ABAN HSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R000-003	C1915	RANCH	08.08	6	0	1	1	08.1
R000-004	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.03	3	0	0	1	08.1
R000-005	C1900	ABAN HOMESTD	16.01,08.3	9	0	0	0	08.1
R000-006	C1900	ABAN HOMESTD	16.01,08.3	2	0	0	1	08.1
R000-007	C1915	ROADSIDE BIBLE CHURCH	02.99	1	0	0	0	02.1.4
R000-008	C1915	RANCH	08.03	6	0	0	0	08.1
R000-009	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.03	5	0	0	1	08.1
R000-010	C1910	RANCH	08.03	1	0	0	0	08.1
R000-011	C1910	RANCH	08.03	8	0	0	1	08.1
R000-012	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	1	06.3.1:1
R000-013	C1910	RANCH	08.03	3	0	0	0	08.1
R000-014	C1900	ABAN FARM	08.03	5	0	0	1	08.1
R000-015	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.03	1	0	0	0	08.1
R000-016	C1900	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-017	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.03	1	0	0	1	08.1
R000-018	C1910	OUTBLDG	08.03	1	0	0	0	08.1.10
R000-019	C1915	ABAN RANCH	08.03	3	0	0	1	08.1
R000-020	C1915	RANCH	08.03	6	0	0	1	08.1
R000-021	C1908	ABAN RANCH	08.03	2	0	0	1	08.1
R000-022	C1915	EASTMAN RANCH	08.03	6	0	0	2	08.1
R000-023	C1912	ABAN RANCH	08.03	1	0	0	1	08.1
R000-024	C1915	ASH CREEK FARM	08.03	3	0	0	0	08.1
R000-025	C1905	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-026	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.03	2	0	0	1	08.1
R000-027	C1900	KIRKWOOD D. #1 SCHOOL	06.01.01	3	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-028	C1880	ABAN HSE	08.03	3	0	0	0	08.1
R000-029	C1888	ABAN FARM	08.03	4	0	0	1	08.1
R000-030	C1912	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-031	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.03	6	0	0	3	08.1
R000-032	C1900	ABAN RANCH	08.08	2	0	0	2	08.1
R000-033	C1910	RANCH	08.08	8	0	0	2	08.1
R000-034	C1914	RANCH	08.08	8	0	0	2	08.1
R000-035	C1905	CELLAR	08.08	1	0	0	1	08.1.6
R000-036	C1915	ABAN RANCH	08.08	4	0	0	3	08.1
R000-037	C1910	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-038	C1916	ABAN SCHOOLHSE	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-039	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	2	08.1
R000-040	C1908	ABAN RANCH	08.08	6	0	0	1	08.1

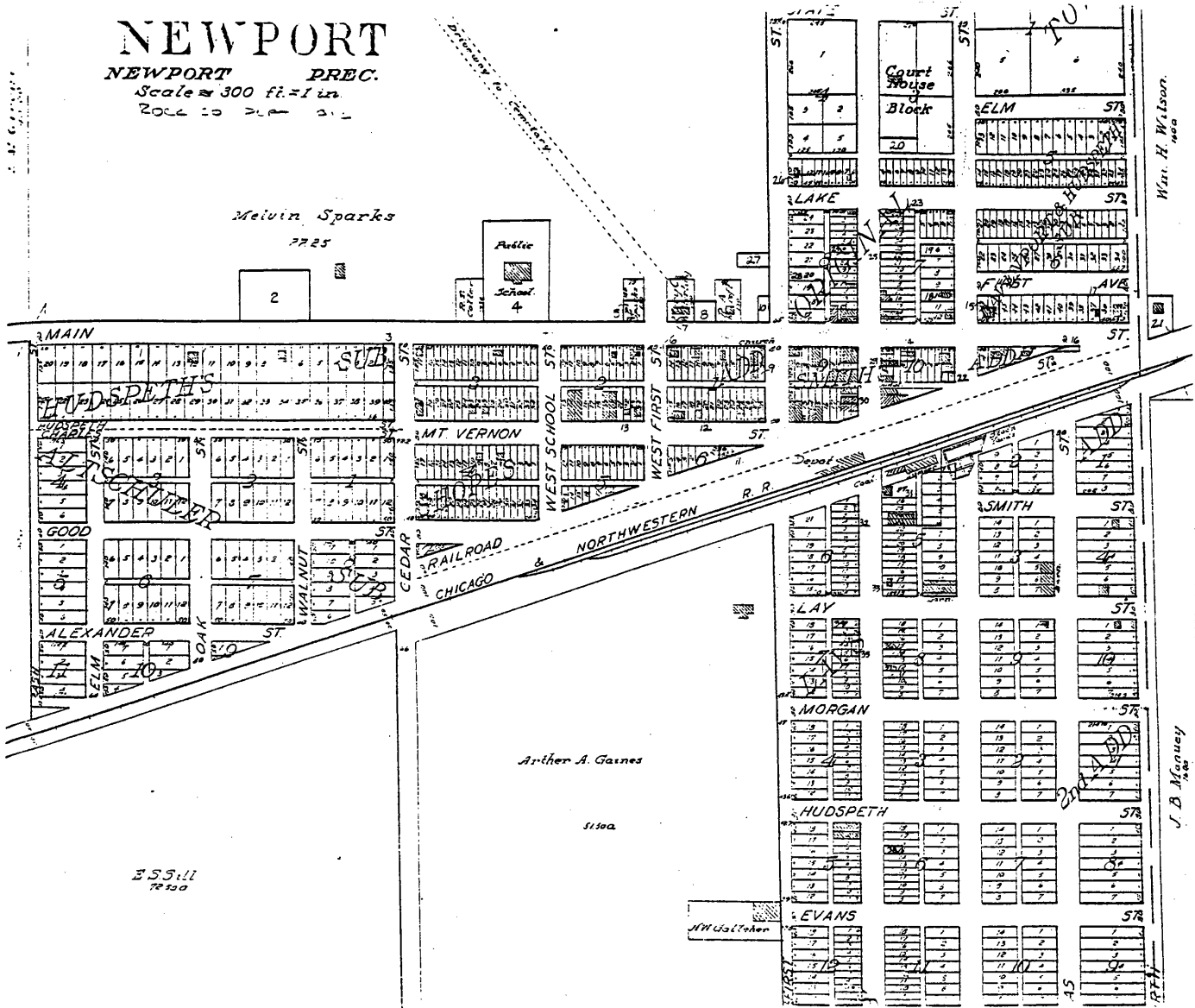
NeHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE
				Bldgs.	Sites	Struct.	Obj.	
R000-041	C1900	RANCH	08.08	4	0	0	1	08.1
R000-042	C1890	ABAN DUGOUT/CELLAR	16.01	1	0	0	0	08.1.06
R000-043	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	2	08.1
R000-044	C1908	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-045	C1912	DOC MAHOOD RANCH	08.08	2	0	0	2	08.1
R000-046	C1915	ABAN TENANT CABIN	08.08	1	0	0	1	16.5.1
R000-047	C1920	RANCH	08.08	3	0	0	1	08.1
R000-048	C1914	RANCH	08.08	4	0	0	3	08.1
R000-049	C1908	ABAN HSE & SCHOOL	06.01,08.8	2	0	0	1	06.3.1:1,08.1
R000-050	C1915	TENANTS QUARTERS	08.08	3	0	0	2	08.1
R000-052	C1890	ABAN HOMESTD	16.01	4	0	0	2	08.1
R000-053	C1915	ABAN RANGE CORRAL	08.08	0	0	0	3	08.2.7
R000-054	C1890	ABAN HOMESTD	08.08	2	0	0	2	08.1
R000-055	C1906	ABAN HSE	16.01,08.8	1	0	0	2	16.5.1
R000-056	C1910	ABAN RANCH	08.08	2	0	0	6	08.1
R000-057	C1900	ABAN HSE	16.01	1	0	0	1	16.5.1
R000-058	C1915	ABAN SCHOOLHSE	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-059	C1910	ABAN CELLAR	08.08	1	0	0	0	08.1.06
R000-060	C1885,1900	RANCH	08.08	11	0	0	3	
R000-061	C1910	RANCH	08.08	5	0	0	2	08.1
R000-062	C1910	ABAN SCHOOLHSE	06.01.01	2	0	0	1	06.3.1:1
R000-063	C1911	ABAN SCHOOLHSE	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1
R000-064	C1907	ABAN FARM	16.01,08.3	4	0	0	2	08.1
R000-065	C1912	RANCH	08.03	5	0	0	2	08.1
R000-066	C1910	ABAN FARM	08.03,16.1	4	0	0	1	08.1
R000-067	C1918	RANCH	08.08	4	0	0	5	08.1
R000-068	C1890	DUGOUT/CELLAR	16.01,08.3	1	0	0	0	08.1.06
R000-069	C1888	ABAN HOMESTD SHACK	16.01	3	0	0	0	08.1
R000-070	C1907	FARMSTEAD	08.03	4	0	0	2	08.1

RO01: BASSETT INVENTORY, ROCK COUNTY



NeHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE
				Bldgs.	Sites	Struct.	Obj.	
R001-003	1940	ROCK CO. COURTHOUSE	04.03	2	0	0	1	04.1.7
R001-004	C1918	ABAN GAS STATION	13.02	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3
R001-005	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	3	0	0	1	16.5.1
R001-006	C1928	TILE GAR/BARN	08.08,08.3	1	0	0	0	08.1.02
R001-007	C1929	WM. KROTTER LBR	12.02	3	0	0	0	11.4.2.1
R001-008	C1900	BASSETT COOP CREAMRY	12.05.03	1	0	0	0	11.1.5.2
R001-009	C1915	BASSETT WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2
R001-010	C1905	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-011	C1912	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-012	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-013	1918	ROCK COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	1	06.3.4
R001-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-015	C1922	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-016	C1911	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-018	C1920	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-019	C1908	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-020	C1920	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-021	C1890	ABAN HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-022	C1907	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-023	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-024	C?	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-025	C1908	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-026	C1925	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-027	C1918	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-028	C1905	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	016.5	.1.
R001-029	C1908	CHURCH	02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4
R001-030	C1897	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-032	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-033	C1918	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-034	C1903	C.F. STOCKWELL HSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-035	C1910	W.E. BUCKENDORF HSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-036	C1905	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-037	C.1960	HIST. SOC. PARK	07.03,06	6	0	0	1	07.4.5, 07.5.1
R001-038	C1910	HAY BARN	08.03	1	0	0	0	08.1.02
R001-039	C1920	GAS STATION	13.02	2	0	0	0	13.3.3.3
R001-040	C1908	PROFESS. BLDG	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1
R001-041	1952	BASSETT LODGE AND CAFE	13	1	0	0	0	12.3.1
R001-042	C1903	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-043	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-044	C1908	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-045	C?	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-046	C1905	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-047	C1905	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-048	C1918	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R001-049	C1925	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1

RO03: NEWPORT INVENTORY, ROCK COUNTY



NeHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	Bldgs.	Sites	Contributing Struct.	Obj.	PROPERTY TYPE
RO03-001	C1900	ABAN HSE	16.01	2	0	0	1	16.5.1
RO03-002	1918	HOUSE	16.01	3	0	0	1	16.5.1
RO03-003	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	3	0	0	1	16.5.1
RO03-004	C1920	NEWPORT SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	1	06.3
RO03-005	C1907	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1

NeHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE
				Bldgs.	Sites	Struct.	Obj.	
R003-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	5	0	0	1	16.5.1
R003-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-008	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	4	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-009	C1908	CHURCH	02	3	0	0	0	02.1.4
R003-010	C1920	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	1	16.5.1
R003-011	C1900	HAY OFFICE	12.02	1	0	0	1	
R003-012	C1908	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	4	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-015	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-016	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	1	16.5.1
R003-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-020	C1895	ABAN HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-021	C1900	FARMSTEAD	08.03	8	0	0	2	08.1
R003-022	C1900	GUEST HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	1	16.5.1
R003-023	C1915	WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2
R003-024	C1900	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-025	C1905	ABAN SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3
R003-026	C1910	ABAN HAY BARN	08.03	1	0	0	0	08.1.15
R003-027	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-028	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	1	16.5.1
R003-029	C1902	GROCERY STORE	12.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.1
R003-030	C1912	CITY HALL	04.01	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1
R003-031	1892-1930	ABAN LUMBER YARD	11.01	6	0	0	0	11.4.2.1
R003-032	C1910	HAY OFFICE	08.03	1	0	0	0	?
R003-033	C1912	HOUSE	16.01	2	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-034	C1895	ABAN HAY BARN	08.03	1	0	0	0	08.1.15
R003-035	C1900	ABAN GAS STATION	13.02	1	0	0	1	13.3.3.3
R003-036	C1910	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-037	C1896	ABAN HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1
R003-038	C1895	HOUSE	16.01	1	0	0	0	16.5.1

APPENDIX 2:**RECONNAISSANCE RESEARCH DESIGN****1. Introduction**

It is the intention of this paper to contribute two important functions towards the execution of the Reconnaissance Survey of Rock County. First, it will provide Save America's Heritage (SAVE) survey team with the guidelines by which the survey will be performed and secondly, it establishes a means of communicating these guidelines to the NeHBS Survey Coordinator for critique and refinement.

The format of this Research Design will be to discuss first the "non-mechanical" aspects of the survey, followed by a discussion of the tasks considered more "mechanical" in nature. The primary purpose of the "mechanical" discussion is to define the documentation process used in the recording of historic properties while the "non-mechanical" discussion will consist of the survey objectives and limitations.

2. Objectives Of Reconnaissance Survey

After completing a preliminary outline of the objectives associated with a reconnaissance survey, it became apparent that there was an obvious division between those objectives which were qualitative in nature and those that were quantitative. This division has organized the reconnaissance objectives into the two listings that follow.

Qualitative Objectives:

The most obvious objective in a reconnaissance survey is the concept of providing a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant in a particular geographic area. Beyond this are several other objectives which enhance both the data collected by the survey and the need for the survey itself. First among these additional objectives is the concept of establishing the setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. Each historic building survey performed will generate information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it is the objective of the historic building survey to identify specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the above mentioned setting. Further qualitative objectives include: the possible identification of specific building types, the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture, the identification of sites worthy of National Register listing, and the expansion of knowledge relative to a specific geographic area within the state context such as ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

Outline of Qualitative Objectives:

1. To create a community awareness and interest in Historic Preservation and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
2. The documentation of several significant properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as

individual, multiple property, or historic district nominations.

3. To document information pertinent to the NeSHPO Topical Listing of Historic Contexts and associated property types.
4. To complete a comprehensive, conscientious survey which will generate information useful to the planning process and future surveys.
5. The collation of survey data for planning intensive survey work.
6. To record information useful to the local planning decisions of the county when assessing projects affecting historic properties. (Section 106) etc.
7. To record any potential links between a particular ethnic settlement and its associated property types within the survey area.
8. To promote historic preservation through the identification and publication of the historic properties located within the county.
9. To identify properties whose owners may be eligible for various kinds of federal, state, and local assistance in the event the owner pursues the preservation, restoration, or rehabilitation of their historic building(s).

Quantitative Objectives:

- A. The recording of an estimated 100 properties in Rock County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The covering of approximately 131,200 acres (205 square miles) in Rock County. In addition, each street of the two extant Rock County communities will be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 20 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nomination worthy of National Register pursuit.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those sites for: a) high potential for significance, b) suspicious buildings--those

buildings that may be of significance, c) no potential in comparison to others, d) those sites not likely to yield any information.

3. Methods of Reconnaissance Survey.

The "mechanical" aspect of reconnaissance historic building surveys will focus primarily upon the documentation process and corresponding methods used in the recording of historic resources. The recording technique is considered of prime importance and it is the attitude of Save America's Heritage to strive for a conscientious effort and accurate method while recording historic resources. To best communicate our intentions, the following discussion on survey methods has been organized into three groups. These are: 1) pre-field research, 2) pre-field activities, and 3) field activities.

Pre-Field Research

Following the selection of the survey geographic boundaries by the NeSHPO, the pre-field research is begun and focuses primarily on the performance of archival research. The main purpose of archival research is to identify the nature of the survey area settlement by culture, geographic location, and time frame. In addition, the archival research should attempt to identify potential themes of architectural, cultural, and historical significance within the survey area, should they exist. While it is acknowledged that the extent and availability of research information varies according to the events and background of the area, the following references will be investigated prior to the reconnaissance survey: locally written county histories, county histories written within a statewide history, existing survey data in the NeSHPO site

files including survey forms, the files of the NSHS photographic collections, centennial publications on community and church histories, archival maps and atlases, newspaper articles concerning a community's built environment, and literature published by local or county historical groups. The majority of these types of publications can be found in the libraries of state and county historical societies. A bibliography of all sources referenced should be maintained and, along with photocopied information, added to the site files. These general data files are organized according to specific counties, local communities, and individual sites. The files are used prior to reconnaissance survey to familiarize the surveyors with the survey area and are consulted again in the field during the survey. Added to the general files are all forms of public correspondence received up to the point the survey is begun.

Due to the absence of an existing Historic Overview report, extensive preparation becomes necessary to satisfactorily develop the concepts of the report. The content of the Historic Overview is considered a prime source of pre-survey information. Therefore, the following is an outline of the methodology to be employed by SAVE's personnel during the composition of the county Historic Overview.

Each Historic Overview report will identify important patterns, events, persons, or cultural values pertaining to the county. It is anticipated that the information within the Historic Overview will aid in the identification of property types associated with each individual theme. In the preparation of the Historic Overview, the following will be considered:

A. Trends in area settlement and development.

- B. Aesthetic and artistic values embodied in architecture, construction technology, or craftsmanship.
- C. Research values or problems relevant to the county, social and physical sciences and humanities, and cultural interests of local communities.
- D. Intangible cultural values of ethnic groups and native American people.

Pre-Field Activities:

The topic of pre-field activities are considered separate from pre-field research on the basis of their more publicly extroverted nature. Save America's Heritage will begin the pre-field activities with the distribution of notices announcing the survey and its intentions to all the general public. This will be done by placing general notices in established commercial and non-commercial facilities of the communities, such as the United States Post Office, grocery stores, coffee shops, etc. Reinforcing this is the dispersal of press releases to all active newspapers existing in the county. The intent of the release is to inform the public of the survey programs and to solicit their input in the identification of historic resources. In addition to this, communication will be established with the local historians and historical societies detaining our intent and welcoming their possible input. Included in this communication will be information concerning pertinent Historic Contexts and the time frame of the survey. The final task of pre-field activity will be the precautionary attempts to eliminate public suspicion. The justifiable suspicion aroused by survey activities will potentially be eliminated through the listing of survey vehicles and personnel with local police departments and county sheriff patrols.

Field Activities--General:

The first step prior to embarking on the survey would be the assembling of the necessary documents used during the recording of historic properties. This includes town plat maps, USGS 7 1/2 minute topographical maps, county road maps, site files and the preparation of the Historic Overview. The recording of the historic properties will be conducted during the reconnaissance survey and will consist of a four step process: 1) identifying structures, 2) mapping locations, 3) recording of SQLE information and 4) photographic documentation. Any supplemental field notes derived from observations or public communications will also be added.

The reconnaissance photography would consist of two photographs per site from opposite 45 degree angles using a wide angle perspective correcting lens. In certain cases, additional photographs of the more significant buildings will be recorded showing environmental setting, architectural details, or construction methods. Descriptions of each site will be recorded as required by the SQLE data entry established by the NeSHPO. For domestic buildings, the supratypological analysis developed by The Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee will be used in the description process. Photographic field notes will also be kept concerning the aspect of the image, exposure number, and corresponding roll number. In addition to the recording of the information listed above, further research will be conducted on those sites which are considered to have greater significance.

A primary concept in the documentation of historic buildings is the

recognition that different building types may require different recording techniques. Therefore, it is necessary for the surveyor to define the specific types of information most relevant to the property type being recorded.

4. Reconnaissance Survey Biases

Integrity:

To be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a property must possess integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. If a property retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural design, or information about a culture or people. Consequently, the determination of integrity is considered a most important field activity.

For reconnaissance-level documentation, two very basic questions must first be asked. These are:

1. Is the building at least 50 years old?
2. Does it retain its original integrity?

The answer to question number one is usually quite objective, however, the determination of integrity requires some discussion.

It must first be recognized that the degree of integrity exhibited by historic buildings can vary greatly. The principal investigator must first ask, "Does this property reflect its historic character or has it been altered by the application of contemporary building materials and technologies?" In most

instances, the house is the first building scrutinized, especially in the case of town surveys where they represent the majority of extant buildings. However, the importance of "house integrity" is diminished when dealing with buildings located in rural settings. For most cases in Nebraska, this means a farmstead. With the added significance of agriculture related buildings such as hay, horse and livestock barns, granaries, corn cribs, and elevators, a limited amount of alteration to the house should not prevent the site from being documented. In the case where a farmstead contains a large collection of historic farm buildings but a severely altered house, the site will be documented as a farmstead with a noncontributing house. A final case may exist where a single, highly significant, farm related building is located within an otherwise altered farmstead. In this event, Save America's Heritage will document the individual building designating a site number solely to the specific building, structure, or object.

Integrity also appears to play an important role in the field documentation of commercial buildings. Traditionally, buildings used for commerce have been adaptively reused by subsequent generations. These buildings are positioned along a primary local thoroughfare or even a regionally important highway, thus lending appeal to present-day retailers seeking new locations. Often the buildings are physically altered to accommodate new functions and therefore suffer a loss of integrity. With this in mind, only those buildings exhibiting the visual characteristics of their historic period will be documented.

In summary, the determination of integrity will be based upon the historic retention of the following physical characteristics.

- Materials:** Does the building retain the original materials from its period of historic importance.
- Location:** Is the building placed in its original location or has it been moved?
- Design:** Does the building reflect the design aesthetics of its historic period?
- Setting:** Does the building reflect a historic sense of place? Does the historic image and feel still exist?
- Function:** Does the building represent its historic use?

Characteristics of Rural Integrity:

With the concept of Rural Historic Districts added to the National Register process, the principal investigator is forced to develop new visual sensitivities which are sympathetic to the qualities of rural settings. New methods of survey and research must be added to our understanding of both the built and natural environment and the historic relationship between them.

With this in mind, Save America's Heritage will attempt, without contractual obligation, to observe the following characteristics of potential significance to rural historic enclaves:

- * The condition and presence of features, natural and built, which relate to a historic period of importance.
- * The ability of a rural environment to reflect a sense of a past time or place.
- * Potential unifying factors which may link rural properties together.
- * The overall patterns of landscape spatial organization (land forms, natural features, material components).
- * Land-use categories and activities farming, ranching, recreation).
- * Response to natural features (landform affect on material components).
- * Boundaries (cultural, political, or natural).

- * Cluster arrangements (position of material elements within landscape setting).
- * Ecological context.
- * Integrity: Loss of natural features that were historically integral to the rural setting and intrusion of non-contributing features.

5. Anticipated Property Types.

Save America's Heritage anticipates the identification of historic properties in each of the following thirteen categories.

Religion: Churches, church schools, parsonages, and convents

Aesthetic Systems: decorative Arts, sculpture, paintings.

Government: Courthouses, Post Offices, Town Halls.

Association: Fraternal, service and social organizations.

Education: Schools, libraries, museums.

Diversion: Park grounds, theaters, recreational facilities.

Agriculture: hay/horse barns, cattle barns, hog barns, cattle fences, cellars, cob houses, orchards, windmills, windbreaks, pump systems, cattle loafing sheds, hog loafing sheds, farrowing houses, corn cribs, wash houses, summer kitchen, chicken houses, brooder houses, machine shops, implement sheds, granaries, silos, elevators, and stock tank systems.

Processing Industries: Meat packing, dairy, poultry.

Commerce: stores, hotels, elevators.

Transportation: Gas stations, rail depots, motels, auto showrooms.

Communications: Telephone, newspaper, and publishing houses.

Services: Professional, financial and health buildings.

Settlement Systems: Houses, apartments and boarding houses.

6. Evaluation Process and Criteria

Process of Evaluation:

Two primary reasons exist for the evaluation of the resources documented by the Historic Building Survey. The first is the identification of properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and the second is the designation of those properties to be preserved by local planning processes. The National Register criterion A, B, C, and D as translated by the Historic Context Reports shall be the basis for evaluation.

The Preliminary Inventory is the primary reference list of all properties within Rock County that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, its primary purpose is to define the entire "pool" of historic resources which appear potentially eligible for listing.

The Preliminary inventory also fulfills additional roles which include its use as a guide for suggesting future work in the study area and the identification of building types which are no longer extant or never existed within the study area. The analysis of the inventoried data may also provide the NeSHPO with answers to the following questions:

1. What percentage of the total number of properties surveyed were worthy of intensive survey on the basis of their association to an identified historic theme or to a preliminarily identified Historic Context?
 2. What percentage of the total number of properties surveyed were worthy of intensive survey as non-historic context sites?
 3. What percentage of those properties noted during the field survey as potentially significant were actually found to be significant?
- Save America's Heritage originally viewed the assembling of the

Preliminary Inventory as a two-step process consisting of survey and review. However, as outlined below, a refined methodology has evolved from previous survey experience which now involves several levels of evaluation. What has emerged is a more in-depth compilation of potential NRHP sites using a variety of historic and contemporary resources.

1. Initial base list of potentially eligible properties derived from review of reconnaissance survey documentation.
2. Review of contact sheets and property descriptions performed to add or delete base-list properties.
3. Review all published county, church, and centennial histories, with particular emphasis on historic building citations concerning the base-list properties.
4. Contact local historical societies for input on histories of base-list properties.
5. Second base-list review with application of criterion to derive final lists of sites which:
 - a) are strongly recommended for NRHP listing, and b) may not be strongly recommended for listing but contribute to the character of the historic built environment.

Criteria For Evaluation:

If the ultimate goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey is indeed the identification of properties worthy of National Register listing, then the definitions and criteria established by the NRHP become the primary concepts by which the significance of a historic property is evaluated.

The National Register defines a historic property as a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, and culture. A historic context is a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region, that may be represented by

historic resources. The use of historic contexts provides a mechanism for translating the broad National Register criteria into locally meaningful terms. For example, the National Register criteria allow any property that is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past to be regarded as eligible for listing, but it is the historic contexts of the area that define who such people were (p. 55, National Register Bulletin, No. 24, V. 5, Department of the interior). With this in mind, the National Register criteria translated into local meaning by the Historic Context Reports are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

APPENDIX 3: Supratype Master List for Rock County.

S.TYPE NUMBER	HSE SH	HSE SZ	HSE HT	HSE RF	HSE OR	#	%RO
S.1	L	0.5	1.0	G	LO	1	0.9
S.2	L	1.0	1.0	G	LO	1	0.9
S.3	L	1.0	1.5	G	LO	1	0.9
S.4	R	0.5	1.0	G	LA	5	4.5
S.5	R	0.5	1.0	G	LO	2	1.8
S.6	R	0.5	1.0	Ga	LA	1	0.9
S.7	R	0.5	1.0	H	LO	1	0.9
S.8	R	0.5	1.5	G	LA	1	0.9
S.9	R	0.5	1.5	G	LO	1	0.9
S.10	R	0.5	1.5	Gj	LA	1	0.9
S.11	R	1.0	1.0	G	LA	7	6.3
S.12	R	1.0	1.0	G	LO	5	4.5
S.13	R	1.0	1.0	H	LA	1	0.9
S.14	R	1.0	1.0	H	LO	2	1.8
S.15	R	1.0	1.5	G	LA	5	4.5
S.16	R	1.0	1.5	G	LO	4	3.6
S.17	R	1.5	1.0	G	LO	1	0.9
S.18	R	1.5	1.0	G	LA	6	5.4
S.19	R	1.5	1.0	G	LO	13	11.7
S.20	R	1.5	1.0	Ga	LA	2	1.8
S.21	R	1.5	1.0	Ga	LO	1	0.9
S.22	R	1.5	1.0	Gj	LO	1	0.9
S.23	R	1.5	1.0	H	LA	1	0.9
S.24	R	1.5	1.0	H	LO	7	6.3
S.25	R	1.5	1.0	Hg	LA	1	0.9
S.26	R	1.5	1.5	G	LA	4	3.6
S.27	R	1.5	1.5	G	LO	5	4.5
S.28	R	1.5	2.0	H	LA	1	0.9
S.29	R	2.0	1.0	G	LA	2	1.8
S.30	R	2.0	1.0	G	LO	1	0.9
S.31	R	2.0	1.0	Gj	LO	1	0.9
S.32	R	2.0	1.0	H	LO	1	0.9
S.33	R	2.0	1.5	G	LA	1	0.9
S.34	R	2.0	2.0	H	LO	2	1.8
S.35	R	2.0	2.0	Hp	LA	1	0.9
S.36	S	1.0	1.0	Gx	N	1	0.9

S.TYPE NUMBER	HSE SH	HSE SZ	HSE HT	HSE RF	HSE OR	#	%RO
=====							
S.37	S	1.5	1.0	H	N	7	6.3
S.38	S	1.5	1.0	Hp	N	2	1.8
S.39	S	1.5	1.0	Ht	N	3	2.7
S.40	S	1.5	1.5	Gx	N	1	0.9
S.41	S	1.5	1.5	H	N	1	0.9
S.42	S	2.0	2.0	Ht	N	1	0.9
S.43	T	0.5	1.0	G	LA	1	0.9
S.44	T	1.0	1.0	G	LO	1	0.9
S.45	T	1.0	1.0	G	N	1	0.9
S.46	T	1.0	1.5	G	LA	1	0.9

APPENDIX 4:

Index of Abbreviations

The following index attempts to explain the abbreviations used by the survey team while recording historic buildings in the nine county area of the northern Nebraska Sand Hills survey project. These abbreviations were developed as a means of expediting the survey recording process. The need for abbreviations was especially necessary in the recording of rural-based historic properties. In these cases, every effort was made to note each building, structure and object which contributed to the historic character of the property. Many of the abbreviations were developed by the NeSHPO during their former surveys of historic buildings throughout Nebraska. The remaining group of abbreviations were developed by Save America's Heritage with the approval of the NeSHPO.

Fr.	= Frame	Addn.	= Addition
Br.	= Brick	Cent.	= Central
Conc. Blk.	= Concrete Block	Enc.	= Enclosed
Frmhse.	= Farmhouse	Att.	= Attached
Frmstd.	= Farmstead	Perpend.	= Perpendicular
Hse.	= House	Symm.	= Symmetrical
S.K.	= Summer Kitchen	Lg.	= Large
Ckn. Hse.	= Chicken House	G.W.D.	= Gable Wall Dormer
Gar.	= Garage	Gab.	= Gable
Gran.	= Granary	Drmr.	= Dormer
D.T. Gran.	= Drive-thru Granary	Aban.	= Abandoned
D.T. Crib	= Drive-thru Crib	Det.	= Deteriorated
L.S.	= Loafing Shed	Outbldg.	= Outbuilding

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